...Francisco.

...SPAULDING.
...k Repairing
...MENT,
..., between Front
...ary,
...DIGO.
...'S PATENT FALSE TRUSS IN...
...ARSAWS.
...its branches, such as Gro...
...oning, &c.
...of all sizes; also, Grose-cut, Mill...
...utcher, and Hand-Saws of all kin...
...ortment of Saw Arbors at low...

...ANER KNIVES and MOULDING...
...and, or made to order on short no...
...NAPP, BURRELL & CO...
...ts, Portland, Oregon, are my only...
...Oregon, Washington and ...
...h them by telegraph or ...
...ates as if sent to me direct.

...ESENFELD'S
...BLE MANUFACTORY,
...STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Sole Agents
...On the Pacific Co...
...FOR...
...& COLLENDER'S
...ELED TABLE, patented June ...
...EKA WIRE CUSHION, ...
...celebrated Combination C...
...on Cushion of Saratelle Pla...
...Bagatelle, called MONITOR, ...

...WONSER'S
...S.A.L.O.
...IN ROOT OF EVERY ...
...Liver and the Blood ...
...ION, CHRONIC COUGHS, DI...
...ND AGUE, KIDNEY, A...
...RONIC DISEASES. THIS HAVE...
...OF FEMALE WEAK...
...18, Agent and Manu...
...rt 4, bet. 2d and Front.
...E. MARTIN & Co...
...to Agents, Portland, Oregon.

...EN, BY-LAWS & SHIPBROKERS,
...ARRIAGE-MAKERS,
COMPANY'S LEHIGH COAL
Oak and Bulk Cumberland ...
...LOR.—2 ... a specialty, ...
...s care for interior cor...
J. R. DOYLE,
...ost, 420 East Street Wharf, ...
...San Francisco.

...P. FISHER,
...ISING AGENT
...Merchants' Exchange,
...st., San Francisco.

...ESS CARDS AND ENVELOPES...
...LY AND WEEKLY OREGONIAN for ...
...California, Oregon and ...
...Montana, Colorado, A...
...Sandwich Islands, the ...
...Puta, Nicaragua, ...
...New York and the ...
Atlantic States and Europe.

...Boots.
...ny a new boot, ...
...ny an old b...
...a small busine...
...ving a large business ...
...ring business; ...
...y a large business ...
...in any boat...

...Girard ... to ...
...always ... and ad...
...the ... months of ...
...to ... Ha. And I ...
...in dull times as ...
...ver. Weight no ...
...as by continually ...
...What is ...

...THINK YOUR BUSINESS ...
...ORE THE PUBLIC ...
...ERVES A ... AD...
...ADVERTISE. ...
...'s hints in A...
...the ... and that will ...
...IA.

...New York.

... 95 Liberty St., N.Y.

...KEELER & CO.,
...IFIC COAST
...elon Agency!
...from New York, with ...
...E. and Cape ...

...OF M... CHARTER...
...ad for the sale of
...ROM THE PACIFIC COAST.
...lew York: N. Y. National Ex...
... J. L. Brownell & Bro...
...Francisco: Jas. B. Wells, ...
Co., Proprietors of Napa.

...VERTISERS.
WHO CONTEMPLATE MAKING
...newspapers for the ...
...d to

ROWELL & CO.
...ge 25 cents for their GUIDE ...
...phlet, containing ... ...
...al, showing the cost ...
...al State to advertise ...
...ist of men who are ...
...ertisers. This S...
...Advertising Agency ...
ARK ROW, N.Y.

...mailed facility for ...
...ements in all Newspa...
...s.

...Contractors.
...EBY GIVEN THAT THE ...
...ted Superintendent by the ...
...county, Oregon, will let ...
...a BRIDGE ACROSS THE ...
...the road leading from Oregon City to ...
...strict will be let to the ...
...public outcry, at the Co...
...3d DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1873, at ...
...P. M., subject to the right of the ...
...County to reject such bid as to ...
...the sum such Court is willing to ...
...construction thereof. ...
...210 feet long, it being ...
...with aprons, or two ...
...as, if built according to ...
...plan. Bids will be ...
...at the same point. ...
...and specifications for ...
...on application to me after ...
...idder may expect to give bonds for ...
...his contract. ...
...Oregon, May 8, 1873. ...
A. J. CASON, Sup't.

...ICT COURT OF THE ...
...District of Oregon.—In the ...
...n Bankruptcy.—A warrant ...
...ed by said court against the ...
...e county of Multnomah and ...
...rict, adjudged a bankrupt upon ...
...ons, and the payment of any ...
...may property belonging to ...
...e use, and the transfer of any ...
...bidden by law, and that a meeting ...
...rupt to prove their debts and ...
...se of his estate, will be held ...
...y to be holden at the United ...
...and, in said District, on the 19th day ...
...o'clock, P. M., of that day. ...
THOMAS J. TOWNE, ...
U. S Marshal, as Messenger.

...ICT COURT OF THE UNITED ...
...District of Oregon.—In the ...
...bankrupt.—I hereby give notice ...
...d final meeting of the ...
...will be held ... the ...
...District, on the 31st ...
...two o'clock P. M., at the ...
...Register in Bankruptcy in said ...
...spoke named in the twenty-f... ...
...rupt Act of March 2, 1867. ...
...ll file my final account as ... day of ...
...Court, and that on the ... day of ...
...pply to the said Court for ...
...ounts, and for a discharge from ...
...in accordance with the ...
...of said estate, in which section of the ...
...twenty-eighth section of the ...
..., 1867 ...
JOSEPH BACHMAN, ...
1873.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL XIII. PORTLAND, OREGON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1873.

The Daily Oregonian.

PUBLISHED BY
THE OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.
...ICE OF OREGONIAN is published every ... morning, and delivered by carriers to ... in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single ... By Mail or Express, to any part ... Country Weekly, $3 for six months, ... Subscriptions invariably in advance.
THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of ... appearing in the Daily, will be published every ... and forwarded by Mail to any part ... at $3 per annum, $1 for six months, ... for three months, in advance.
... at the head of the Alms for which ... paid. Don't fail to renew at least two ... before the date printed upon the address label.
... 400 AGENTS WANTED. P. FISHER, Rooms 20 ... and 21, ... front and Stark streets.

Professional Cards.

DR. E. PILKINGTON M. D.
OCULIST & AURIST.
...'s Building, corner FIRST ... WASHINGTON STREETS.
... to 12—3 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M.

DR. MARY A. THOMSON,
...RICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR,
... Third street, between Salmon ... the Public Square. Calls attended ... the City, or the sale and instruction ... the use of Dr. J. by an Honorary Medical Agent.

DR. C. ROZENK,
...SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
... BET. OAK AND PINE ...
(Up a Block).

...ELL & STOTT,
...YS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
... ST. ROOM NO. 8—PORTLAND.

...At the Occidental Hotel.

JOHN B. WALDO,
...ney-at-Law,
... N. W. corner Washington ... and streets. daw

...n. y. thompson.
DURHAM & THOMPSON,
...ney-at-Law,
... Occidental Hotel, ...dowtf

...SHATTUCK & KILLIN,
...ys-at-Law,
... BUSH'S BUILDING, N. W. cor. Wash... and F...

W. W. ERRINGER,
...ney-at-Law,
... First street.

FRANK L. STOTT,
...ney-at-Law,
MILLER CITY, OREGON.

...WEATHERFORD & FROHNMAYER,
...ys & Counselors-at-Law,
... Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
... Portland, Oregon.

T. A. CHERDWEIN,
...ney-at-Law,
...ILLAMETTE, OREGON.

THOMAS J. DRYER,
...OF THE PEACE
...ment No. 1, bet. F and G.

Business Cards.

OREGON
...LIVERY & HACK STABLE
...Sts., and Morrison Sts.
J. K. GODDARD, Proprietor.
...FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
...RSES BOUGHT AND SOLD AND BOARDED AT ...
...REASONABLE RATES.
...FUNERALS REDUCED TO $5 00.

J. H. FISK,
...or and Metallurgist,
... between First and Second.
...PRICE PAID FOR GOLD DUST & BARS.
... with cards, and assays of Gold and Sil... Ores, Bullion, Base Metals, Coals, Clays, Limestone, Marbles, Analy... Mineral Waters, &c., &c.

...THERKELSEN,
...ER AND DEALER IN
...Stoves, Tinware, ...
... First and Second Streets, ...outh and Alder Streets.

...WATER BROS.'
Carriage Emporium!
...Plant St.
Bells, Baths!
...BROTHERS'
...OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
...W. SULPHUR AND MEDICATED ...
... for Ladies on Alder st. ...20tf

...EYMOUR, BROWER,
...ARY PUBLIC,
...MONT, BET. FIRST AND SECOND.

...Estate Bought and Sold and Legal ...
Papers Executed.
...BLOCKS and LOTS for sale in ...
...ATTLE, Puget Sound.

KRUMBEIN & GILBERT
ARCHITECTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN
... GREEN'S BUILDING,
... Front sts., bet. Front and First,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. GOODNOUGH,
...ntractor & Builder,
... FRONT STREET, BET. B AND C.

OTTO TREUER,
...1 North Front Street,
...IN WINES AND LIQUORS, AND MAN... of Sprudt, Cordials, Bitters, etc., etc. ... John Wellauer's Philadelphia Brewery, ... by the Keg or Bottle. ... to any part of the city. ...

Gem Saloon.
...RESPECTFULLY TO INFORM MY OLD ... and the public that I have again assumed ... of the above favorite resort, and can be found, as ... to serve my patrons
C. A. BUNCHARDT.
...May 1, 1873. ...

Whitening or Whitening.
... PARLORS, SALOONS, ETC., NEATLY ... by moderate. By a new high... Apply at THOMPSON'S TWO-BIT ...

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
STEAMBOATS.
NOTICE.
FROM AND AFTER THURSDAY ... May 1st, the steamer
E. N. COOKE
WILL LEAVE OREGON CITY on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:30 A. M.; and on Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.—connecting with steamer DAYTON through to Portland. Returning, will LEAVE
Portland for Oregon City at 4 P. M.
Passengers for LAFAYETTE and all intermediate places will take CARS at 8:15 A. M., connecting at Canemah with steamer Dayton on Tuesday and Friday.
THROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of the O. & C. R. R. Co. at REDUCED RATES.
All freight by this line delivered to consignees FREE OF DRAYAGE
Freight received until 5 P. M.
J. D. BILES, Agent.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NOTICE!
BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:
FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR WALLULA—Monday and Friday at 6 A. M.
FOR KALAMA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO, WESTPORT and CATHLAMET—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 o'clock A. M.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

W. L. T. C.'S
STEAMER
GOV. GROVER!
WILL LEAVE FLANDER'S WHARF EVERY
Monday and Thursday Morning
At 6 o'clock,
FOR CORVALLIS
AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
Freight and Passage, at REDUCED RATES. No wastage or breakage. R. GOLDSMITH, Pres't.

STEAMER CALLIOPE
For the Lower Columbia Trade!
THE STEAMER CALLIOPE will leave the American Exchange Wharf every Monday and Thursday Morning at 7 o'clock, for the Lower Columbia, touching at all way landings; returning Wednesdays and Saturdays. For freight or passage apply on board. ml4

For Lewis River, St. Helens and Monticello.
THE STEAMER MARIA WILKINS WILL leave the American Exchange Wharf, for the above places, three times a week:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY, At 7 o'clock, A. M.
Apply to the Captain or on board.
The MARIE WILKINS will be hauled off for repairs until the 19th inst.

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.
DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG
As follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:15 A.M.	Roseburg	7:15 P.M.
Roseburg	8:15 A.M.	Portland	4:20 P.M.

Freight Trains (with Passenger Cars attached) run daily (Sunday excepted) between
PORTLAND AND JUNCTION
as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:15 A.M.	Junction	6:00 P.M.
Junction	8:45 A.M.	Portland	6:00 P.M.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.
Tickets for sale to all the principal points in Oregon, California and the East at Company's office.
Cor. F and Front sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.
Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.
FREIGHT will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock, P. M.
H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Supt.
J. C. HILGERTH, Asst. Supt.
R. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE OREGON CENTRAL R. R. CO.
WILL, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873, and until further notice, run FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS from
PORTLAND TO ST. JOSEPH,
Connecting at Cornelius with Stages for Forest Grove; at St Joseph for all points South and West—Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Corvallis.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6:00 A. M.	St. Joseph	9:00 A. M.
St. Joseph	10:00 A. M.	Portland	1:00 P. M.

On SUNDAYS trains will run as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	St Joseph	11:00 A. M.
St. Joseph	2:00 P. M.	Portland	5:00 P. M.

Freight received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, and will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M.
J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l Sup't.
J. GASTON, Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Great Central Iowa Short Line
OVERLAND ROUTE,
With its Connections East and West, is the
Shortest, Quickest and Best Route
BETWEEN THE
Pacific and Atlantic,
VIA
Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.
THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAILS! making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by
THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO
With all EAST EXPRESS TRAINS to and North & South.
The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by this Co. between Omaha and Chicago.
Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon,
And at C. P. R. R. offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.
Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.
A. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
WM. R. STEELE, Passenger Agent, San Francisco

Lime, Cement, Plaster and Hair
On hand and to arrive, at
COR. FRONT AND CLAY STS., PORTLAND.
SANTA CRUZ LIME, ROSENDALE CEMENT, PLASTER and HAIR CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved paper.
C. CRICH, Agent.

Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NO PERSON is authorized to make contracts, or collect bills, or do any business for Stimson & Co., (engaged in the lumbering and saw-mill business) except D. S. Stimpson and he alone is the only person authorized to do business for said firm, or sign the firm's name, by which the said firm will be responsible.
STIMSON & CO.
Portland, April 7, 1873. ...

Lane, Lane and Douglas—Town and County.
ROSEBURG, May 20, 1873.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:
If the people of Oregon, in common with the other inhabitants of the Pacific coast, have experienced a season of dull business, a tight money market and unusual difficulties in collecting outstanding accounts, they have enjoyed an extraordinary mild winter, a delightful spring, with the confident hope of a glorious summer and an abundant harvest. With the reasonable prospect of large crops, good prices and plenty of money the difficulties of the past year will be forgotten, like a dream of the night; the people will take fresh courage and the State will make a new start in its career of development and progress. The beautiful climate, the rich soil, the grand forests, the vast water power and the magnificent scenery of Oregon are so many pledges and guarantees that the State, though only in its infancy, will, before long, attain great proportions in population, and in agricultural, manufacturing, lumbering and mineral wealth.

ALBANY
is one of the old and well-established towns of the Willamette, and is holding on a steady course of progress. The spring trade has fairly commenced, and, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, the stores are doing a good business. It occupies a favorable position for warehousing, and shipping by river steamers and by railroad. The fine water-power from the Calipooia river gives great advantages for manufacturing, and the Albany and Santiam Canal, now being made and to be finished in the fall, will greatly increase this power. The "Albany Prairie," thirty miles long by fifteen miles broad, is, perhaps, not surpassed in the State for rich and productive soil, that yields from twenty to sixty bushels of wheat to the acre, according to cultivation, goes to make Albany one of the most extensive wheat markets and shipping points in the Willamette valley, or on the Willamette river. More than 400,000 bushels of wheat, or 10,000 tons of wheat and flour, have been shipped from Albany this season. The wheat is of the choicest kind, and the flour made by J. H. Foster & Co. and Bosch & Montsith, known as the "Magnolia" and "Albany City Mill," corresponds with the character of the wheat and is well known in the home and foreign markets. C. B. Comstock & Co., Mr. Westlake, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Morris are the principal warehousemen of Albany. Messrs. Comstock & Co.'s wheat operations are very extensive in the Willamette and Umpqua valleys. Albany has many fine houses and beautiful cottages, elegantly furnished, and has flower and fruit gardens of more than ordinary taste and cultivation. The people are refined and cultivated—social, moral and religious in a high degree; the schools and churches are numerous, and the Collegiate Institute, under Prof. Warren, is a credit to the city and county in its educational efficiency and discipline. It wants a larger endowment and more external finishing and ornamenting to make it complete.

JUNCTION CITY
is one of the most prosperous and hopeful of the new towns on the line of the Oregon and California Railroad. It is not two years since the first building was erected—now it has sixty houses and three hundred of a population. It has some fine stores, warehouses, a good hotel, quite a number of mechanics' shops, some neat dwelling houses and a large district school. Smith, Brasfield & Co., of Harrisburg, have lately opened a branch store here. It is twenty-five feet front and a hundred feet deep, substantially built, elegantly finished and furnished with a stock of goods that would do credit to any general store in the country. They keep the Postoffice, which is a model of convenience and neatness. They own three warehouses that cost $4,000 and that hold 100,000 bushels of grain, which they are determined to run in the interest of the farmers. Mr. Hiram Smith, the head of the firm, is one of the best and most popular business men in the valley. He is sure to be abreast of the times in his many enterprises. Whoever gets ahead of him in business matters, must rise early and move quick.

The town is situated near the center of Grand Prairie that lies between the Willamette river and the Long Tom stream in Lane county. This prairie is twenty five miles long and ten miles broad. Some idea may be formed of the richness and fertility of the soil from the fact that it yields an average of forty bushels of wheat to the acre. It is well watered for stock, and timbered for fencing and firewood. Ten miles west of the town, the foot-hills of the coast range of mountains are reached that are admirably adapted for sheep; the table lands of the coast range afford wonderful facilities for raising stock. The best agricultural lands can be purchased from $25 to $30 an acre; the foot hills can be bought from $3 to $5 an acre; the mountain ranges are not surveyed, and are free to all grazers for the present. Wheat is firm at 65 cents a bushel with an upward tendency.

EUGENE CITY
is located at the head of the Willamette Valley, and is the highest point reached by navigation on the Willamette river. It is an old and well established place of business, and is making sure and steady progress. The population numbers 2,000, and is gradually increasing. The stores are numerous; many of them are lately rebuilt of brick, well finished and furnished with great taste and a corresponding variety of stock. It has a considerable water power by means of a slough from the Willamette river, that drives the flouring, saw and planing mills of Underwood & Osborn. It is one of the leading centers for the manufacture of wagons, furniture, house finishing goods and building materials of all kinds. The business of the town is sustained by the rich and productive agricultural lands and well cultivated farms that extend for miles on every side, and the fine flocks of sheep that graze in the valleys and on the distant foothills, making Eugene a distinguished point for wheat and wool market. It has the advantage of shipping by railroad, and by river boats during high water. Boats that draw little water are being built by the Willamette Transportation Company that will be able to run to Eugene at all seasons of the year, and at the lowest stage of the Willamette river. Wheat is firm at 65 cents a bushel. Mr. Berry has bought here within the last few days 20,000 bushels at this price for R. C. Kinney & Son, the distinguished millers at Salem; this is $13,000 gold that has gone direct into the pockets of the farmers, and will go a certain length to relieve the local pressure of the money market. The wool market has opened; one house has engaged several lots at twenty cents a pound, and will take any quantity at that price. The general impression is that wool will advance to twenty two or even twenty-five cents a pound. The majority of farmers in good circumstances will hold over their wool rather than sell for less than twenty five or thirty cents. Well cultivated farms can be had from $20 to $30 an acre; choice land within a mile of the town sells from $50 to $100 an acre. Good lands near the foothills can be had from $3 to $10 an acre.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY
At Eugene City is attracting much attention at present in consequence of the County Commissioners canceling the assessment of the $30,000 to secure the institution there, and to assist in erecting the building. As a few leading men of the State were determined to test the legality of the tax, the friends of the University thought it prudent to end the strife by abandoning the tax and appeal to the public to make up the amount by voluntary subscriptions. This plan of proceeding is meeting with a hearty response, and calling forth liberal and generous contributions from a great number—even from some who were opposed to the tax. The money will be raised; a new, elevated and beautiful site has been chosen at the suggestion of the Secretary of State; the plans are adopted; the ground is being cleared for laying the foundation, and the University will be built which will be a monument to the lasting honor of its originators, designers and supporters; and an additional guarantee for the stability, prosperity and progress of advanced education in the State. "Knowledge is power." "The mind's the stature of the man." A writer than Lord Brougham and Dr. Watts says: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding." Let the University flourish and its friends prosper! One year from the time it is finished and opened for classes it will attract ten per cent. of an addition to population to the city, and add the same per cent. to the value of real estate. Men of Eugene, "Arise and build!" Messrs. Bowker & Alexander, of Salem, have the contract for the building. It will be a hundred feet long, fifty five feet wide, three stories high, and will cost $60,000. The plan admits of extensive enlargement when required. The site has a good elevation; the grounds exceed eighteen acres in extent; the soil is capable of high cultivation; and the surrounding scenery is all that could be desired for variety and beauty. The Secretary of State showed good taste in recommending the site, and the Board of Directors displayed some judgment in acting on his suggestion.

SPRINGFIELD
is three miles south of Eugene, and is the entrance to the Forks of the Willamette valley. It is an enterprising little town, in which there reside a number of influential families. It is the seat of a splendid water-power, and is supported by rich, fertile and extensive valley lands that lie between the forks; the foot hills offer fine pasture for stock, and the forests supply the best and some of the choicest timber in the State. Pengra Brothers own the water power at this place, and the large saw, planing and flouring mills. They have extensive and profitable contracts for supplying lumber and logs for the Portland and San Francisco markets. Mr. B. J. Pengra is well known as one of the most intelligent men of the State. The Forks of the Willamette valley for rural, river, mountain and valley scenery cannot be easily surpassed for beauty and grandeur. The three rivers that form the Forks afford an endless supply of choicest trout for the angler; the foot-hills and mountain ranges have an immense quantity of game for the sportsman; the valleys and bottom lands attract millions of ducks and geese every fall. The latter are so numerous as to become injurious to the fall wheat.

OAKLAND.
The town site of Oakland is changed about a mile west from the old location, to take advantage of the Oregon and California railroad. The first house was erected just ten months since. It has now a population of 250 people and sixty-three houses, including four large stores, Thomas' fine hotel, some neat cottages, a large and handsome school and many as thirty different buildings, including lawyer's and physician's offices, tradesmen's shops, livery stables, postoffice, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, Masonic and Odd Fellows' halls. Abraham & Bro. are the leading merchants of the town. Their store, warehouse and private residence would do credit to any town from Portland to San Francisco. The town was not more than well established when it was caught in the tight money market and scarcity of money. These drawbacks coming on the back of a large expenditure for new buildings, have proved a heavy burden difficult to carry. Business is dull; money is scarce and collections difficult to make. Since the Railroad Company have lowered their freight charges on grain to Portland from 31 cents a bushel to 25 cents a hundred, wheat and oats are coming in freely. The merchants are buying and shipping twice the quantity that was supposed to be in the district. This is a practical argument in favor of low freight charges for developing the resources of the State and advantage to the farmers, merchants, and Railroad Company, by increasing production and multiplying the demand for freight accommodation.

ROSEBURG
is the central town of the Umpqua Valley, the county seat of Douglas county and the present terminus of the Oregon and California railroad. These are considerable advantages. The town is lately incorporated and public improvements are in progress. The merchants are men of high character, enterprise and capital, and are taking due advantage of their favorable position. The late reduction in freight charges on grain to Portland is bringing in four times the quantity of wheat and oats that was supposed to be in the country. S. Marks & Co., Blacklock, Morgan & Co., and Flood & Co., are buying and shipping extensively. They are giving 60 cents a bushel for wheat and 40 cents for oats. These firms have lately built three fine warehouses at the railroad station for storing grain, wool and other produce, as well as for storing and forwarding goods to Jacksonville and other leading points south, which they do on the most reasonable terms. The business of Roseburg is decidedly active, large sums of money are going into the hands of farmers for produce, to be followed by still larger amounts for wool in one or two months. Although the merchants and farmers feel the pressure of the times, yet they are comparatively easy when compared with other places. Comstock & Carton are building a livery stable convenient to the railroad station, 65 feet front by 100 feet deep and 24 feet high, that will in design and convenience be equal to any of the kind in the State. The cost will be $3,500. Abbott & Beath, of Portland, are the contractors. A new hotel is to be erected on Oak street, 40 feet front and 160 feet deep, that will embrace all the modern improvements of a really comfortable house.
The mineral resources of lime, copper and lead in the neighborhood are great. The people, true to the character of the Sunny South, are social, polite and refined; the business men, representatives from all parts of the Union, are men of energy, enterprise and integrity, and the indications are that a great future is in store for Roseburg. The Roseburg Lime Company is going to be an extensive and successful enterprise, that will be able to supply the State with the best of lime. The value of railroads for developing a country may be determined from a simple fact. Mr. T. P. Sheridan, one of the successful and esteemed merchants of this place, on learning that the Oregon and California Railroad was to be built, sold the balance of his property in the East, amounting to near $10,000, and invested it in the Umpqua valley. The late reductions in freight charges on wheat and oats from Roseburg to Portland on this line, is giving great satisfaction, and is demonstrating the value of railroads in developing a country, when they are run for the interest of producers, shippers and their owners. Roseburg is a scene of great bustle and excitement in hauling grain to the warehouses for shipment by the Oregon and California Railroad.

DOUGLAS COUNTY
Embraces the whole of the Umpqua valley, of which Oakland and Roseburg are the principal towns. It extends from the Calapooia range of mountains in the north to the head of Canyon Pass in the south, fully eighty miles; from the Cascade range to the Coast range of mountains east and west, for more than a hundred miles. It is a continual succession of rich and beautiful valleys, grassy slopes and magnificent mountains, interspersed with numerous rivers and creeks, a great variety of fir timber and scattering oak, that presents to the eye of the visitor scenery of rare beauty, vast variety and wonderful grandeur that will, in due time, be the resort of numerous visitors, and be the happy homes of thousands more than it is at present, of industrious and prosperous settlers.

THE WOOL GROWERS
Of this county are a very comfortable and independent class of men. It is the best adapted of all the counties in the State for raising sheep and producing wool to advantage. Last winter was one of the mildest and the spring one of the most favorable for sheep and wool ever experienced in the county. The grass has been so abundant that it is expected the flocks will average a pound more than any former year, or average five pounds in place of four pounds. The lambs were nearly all dropped in December and are now almost as large as their mothers. There are 200,000 sheep in the county that will yield 1,000,000 pounds of wool, estimated worth $250,000. There is a general impression among sheep-farmers that buyers have an understanding to keep wool at the lowest figures possible so as to make up for the losses of last year; but the wool growers of this county are determined to *hold* their wool until they get a fair price for it.

A WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION
is called for Saturday week, the 31st of this month, to meet in Roseburg to organize for their mutual protection on this point and other matters bearing on their interests. The general impression is, that they will agree not to sell their wool for less than 25 or 30 cents a pound, or ship direct to New York or Boston markets. These men are intelligent, independent and united, and what they resolve on they will execute. NORTHWEST.

A new fellow in Watkinds' chain gang at Salem laid a Chinaman out last Monday while they were working together. He didn't like their labor.

THE TERRITORIES.

Olympia is shipping hoop poles to San Francisco by the million.

It is reported that Mr. A. R. Elder has been appointed postmaster at Olympia.

Five hundred troops have been stationed on the plains to protect workmen on the N. P. Railroad.

Mr. F. Kimmerly has been appointed Deputy Sheriff of Walla Walla county in place of E. L. Taylor.

Crickett have already appeared in Deer Lodge valley, and farmers have fears that they will seriously damage the crops.

The Germania Lead Works near Corinne, Utah, produced 500 tons of pure lead in April, and will probably turn out 1,000 tons in May.

The total valuation of property assessed in Skamania county, W. T., in 1872, was $148,000; in 1873, $144,640; less than last year, $3,300.

Two "nice young men" of Olympia tried to "put heads" on each other recently about a young lady to whom they were both playing the gallant.

The Corinne *Reporter* calls the Utah lawyer who is getting up a petition to the President asking for an appointment as Chief Justice, a "damphool."

The brick for the Washington Territory Penitentiary will be obtained from the kiln at Steilacoom. What town will furnish most of the inmates is yet to be decided.

On Saturday evening, four or five miles below Steilacoom, the steamer *Cowlitz* stripped her steam pipe, or steam valve, or something of that sort, and becoming disabled was obliged to signal the *Alida* for assistance. The latter boat towed her into Steilacoom.

The law makers of Montana propose to pass a vagrant law which will make poverty a reproach and a week of leisure will subject the pleasure-seeker to the tender mercies of the Sheriff and a sumptuous entertainment of bread and water at the county's expense.

A letter from Yakima dated May 12th, says: The Indians are quiet here and settlers are all at work with their spring crops. There is a good chance here to buy fat beef. Money will be plentier when the snow on the Snoqualmie Pass melts off. It is now 12 feet deep there.

The Montana Legislature is about to pass a bill to regulate stage and express companies. Among its general features it provides for a fare of ten cents per mile, prohibits piling baggage and express matter on passengers, and other alleged acts of drivers tending to the discomfort of travelers, and provides penalties.

A correspondent of the *Missoulian* says that in the Bitter Root valley seeding is progressing quite favorably, and every energy is being put forth by the farmers to get their crops in. The amount of grain cultivated this year will be small compared with the crops of last year, yet there will be an abundance raised for home consumption and a surplus for market, if we have any.

The Olympia *Courier* learns that the Secretary of the Interior has awarded R. J. Reeves, Esq. the contract for surveying the boundary line between Washington and Idaho Territories. Mr. Reeves is a first-class surveyor, and we think the Secretary of the Interior has made a wise selection in awarding this delicate task to such a reliable and practical man as Mr. Reeves.

We note a commendable rivalry in town improvements between Virginia City and Dead Lodge. The *Montanian* recently boasted of the erection of a new awning in front of the post office of that place, whereupon the Deer Lodge papers chronicled with much satisfaction the removal of the express office from a by-path on to the main trail leading through the burg.

The correspondent of the Jacksonville *Sentinel*, writing from Idaho, says: "Idaho City and Boise City are both on the decline. There are many houses vacant, and labelled 'to rent.' No new houses are being erected, and everything indicates dull times and a decrease in the population. The placer mines are being worked by Chinamen, and the quartz ledges require more capital to work them than can be found in the Territory."

The Olympia *Courier* of Monday says: "About three tons of live emigrants passed our office this morning, consisting of half a dozen wagons and some twenty male and female emigrationists. They were on the way to White river, and came from the vicinity of Albany, Oregon. This will tend to develop that country and materially reduce the quantity of oysters and clams to be shipped over the Northern Pacific railroad to our Oregon friends next winter."

The steamer *North Pacific* was weighed down deep with her cargo last Sunday night, casting away one of the heaviest loads ever taken by her or any other boat from Olympia. She was detained more than an hour after her appointed sailing time, receiving on board her load. She carried away upward of sixty passengers, a small mountain of baggage, the mails and express, and 50 head of beef cattle, 5 work oxen, 12 head of dressed beeves and 16 sheep, 4 horses and a wagon, a logging camp outfit, and 400 sheep skins.

The *Tribune* says last Sunday was a busy day among the steamers at that place. The *Cyrus Walker* took a raft containing 1,100,000 feet of saw logs to Port Gamble; the *Blakeley*, a raft to Port Blakeley; and the *Black Diamond* a raft to Tacoma. The fourth raft was ready for the *Colfax* to take to Seabeck, a hundred and fifty miles away, but the boat is coming out with some mishap on Saturday evening, and stayed at Steilacoom. The four rafts aggregated 2,500,000 feet. One was from the camp on Mud Bay, and the other three from the two camps just below the city.

The following particulars of the late stage robbery and murder are from a Salt Lake exchange. As the stage from Hamilton was passing the summit of a steep grade ten miles from Hamilton, three men, disguised and painted as Indians, suddenly sprang into the road and ordered the driver to stop. One of the robbers covered the driver with a shotgun. The driver, Wm. Mann, at once drew up his horses, and the man who was sitting on the seat with him pushed out the treasure box; as the box was being thrown down the gun was discharged, the ball striking Mann and passing through his shoulder. The leader of the band ordered the stage to drive on, and when about a quarter of a mile away from the scene of the robbery, the driver was found to be dying from the loss of blood, and he expired in a few moments.

A MOTHER'S COUNSEL.—Mary Clarke, wife of the learned Adam Clarke, was the mother of six sons and six daughters; and the love she bore to them would astonish many in these days. To one of her sons she wrote the following instructive words:

Do nothing carelessly, and then I venture to say that with the ability you have you will do most things well. Be exact in all you do, nor let the least matter pass you unexamined. In your reading, too, investigate your subject, and be not satisfied with skimming on the surface of things, nor make any attempt to grasp the whole without attending to every part in order. Paying attention to particulars, as well as to generalities, will by degrees give you a habit of mental observation, while at the same time it will deepen your knowledge. Do not forget to bear your needs and your heart in private before God, that He may grant you grace, and direct all your future path in life.

By Overland Telegraph.

EASTERN DATES TO MAY 19.

WASHINGTON CITY.

As to the Distribution of Flowers on Decoration Day.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic resolved last evening that the proposed strewing of flowers on colored graves at Arlington would probably cause disorder and confusion at a time of peace and that national cemeteries were on Decoration Day only opened by the Quartermaster General for the purpose of decorating the graves of Union soldiers.

EASTERN STATES.

Funeral of Countess Pourtales.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The obsequies of Countess Pourtales, daughter of Dr. Maitland, were celebrated yesterday in the parlors of the late residence of the family on Maitland's estate in Westchester county, known as "Ophir Farm." A special train of cars from the city carried a large company of friends, including several schoolmates of the deceased, to attend the rites and show their respect for her memory. Sympathy with the afflicted family. A richly ornamented rosewood casket enclosing the remains rested on a bier bordered heavily with violets and laden with a profusion of other floral tributes of affection was placed in the parlor. Count de Pourtales was not present, but was represented by his son, Count Edmond de Pourtales, who arrived on the steamer Scotia on Saturday, and was met at the dock by Mr. Maitland, the father-in-law of the deceased. The Count was overcome with grief on seeing the remains of his wife, and was only prevented from throwing himself into the grave by the strong arms of friends. He resided in the house with the family of Mr. Maitland, and was under the constant care of physicians. The Count will probably remain in this country for some time. The remains were placed in a vault in the cemetery at Greenwood, Long Island, where they will be deposited until the Count decides upon the place of interment. The pall-bearers were Count de Pourtales, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Hall. The funeral was conducted by Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth avenue and 20th street, assisted by Rev. Dr. Tyng, of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square. The services were impressive and solemn. The Count de Pourtales, Mr. Maitland and family will leave for Europe on the 24th inst. in the steamer Russia.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20. The amount of Internal Revenue collected in this district to-day is $16,000. The total collections for the month of May will probably reach $250,000.

The case of Thos. F. Cahill, charged with attempt to commit abortion, which has been on trial in the Circuit Court for two days, resulted this morning in the defendant's acquittal.

John Killip, who shot Patrick Scollin, a Fenian, at Victoria, on the night of the 24th of March last, was to-day brought before the Police Court of Victoria, and committed for trial at the Supreme Court, to be held in Victoria on the

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1873.

The Thing of Beauty that is "Jawing" Forever

The little plain and truthful talk which we indulged in a day or two since in reference to the associate editor of the *Bulletin*, struck that mendicant in the tenderest place about him, and doubled him up so completely that he shut into himself like a school boy's jackknife. We have no recollection of having seen before a more perfect collapse than that of the bag of shallow conceit who plays second fiddle to Mr. James O'Meara in the management of Mr Holladay's newspaper. He rolls, tumbles, grunts and whines through nearly a column of feebleness in essaying a reply, but he does not touch the question of his disgracing the party and humiliating his friends by exhibiting himself as an office-seeker who would solicit his friends to take up a subscription to pay his way to Washington so that he might present his claims in person to those who had the dispensing of patronage. Nor does he answer the grave charge that he is to-day drawing a salary from the Government for work that he does not perform. Instead of answering this grave charge he attempts to make an issue upon the question which is the handsomer person, he or the editor of the OREGONIAN, at least we suppose that is the point he wishes to make, for he thrusts savagely at us on the score of our having met with the misfortune in boyhood to lose an eye. He declares us to be a "bully boy with a glass eye," and lets off at us some other equally as effective broadsides of fact and logic in support of his proposition that he is a better looking man than we. This is our weak point. We can't reply. We are not particularly handsome and the Custom House editor of the *Bulletin* is. The Greek Slave and the Apollo Belvidere are nowhere in comparison with him. The shoulders of Richard the Third stuck upon the stomach of Jack Falstaff, and this combination moving through the streets with the motions of the white elephant would not match him in "form and comeliness." We acknowledge ourselves vanquished in the contest of beauty, and will hereafter do our best endeavors to have the public serve to speak of this combination of the charming features of all the orders of architecture used in putting up human beings, as the "Fat Boy," and call him, instead, the "Pretty Boy." O, but wouldn't it make Darwin's eyes bug out to meet this composite as in the road! The great naturalist would immediately strap a pole to the back of the thing as a support to his physical and moral constitution, and place him on exhibition—an illustration of the highest possible merit of the doctrine upon which his last book is based, "The Kinship of Men and Apes."

And now, having surrendered without firing a gun, when attacked on the point of personal beauty, we go on to the next and only other point suggested to be made by the *Bulletin* which, though doubtless considered of great importance by the "thing of beauty," is one of no consequence at all according to our way of thinking. He says that when we characterized the conduct of the ring, in combining with Gorge E. Cole and other Democratic leaders and forcing a primary sort to drive Republicans out of their own party primaries by fraud, as disreputable and outrageous, and Mr. Mitchell's conduct in conspiring for and securing the defeat of Governor Gibbs, who had been fairly in the caucus, as treacherous to his party, we were guilty of blackguardism. We say we regard this as a grave misrepresentation, for no journalist has a right to be a blackguard. The public have a right to expect and to demand that their newspapers shall be conservators, not destroyers, of public and private morals; and no journal that habitually descends into blackguardism can be anything less than a contamination and destroyer of the morals of its readers. But it is not blackguardism to denounce public sins and political swindles and swindlers by their right names. These are matters that deeply concern the welfare of the community, and the journalist who fails to speak plainly and boldly of them, fails to discharge his duty and proves himself unworthy of his position. It is not always pleasant to speak of the conduct of politicians with coolness and truthfulness, but the paper that shrinks from doing so is no friend to the community. Christ called men vipers, hypocrites, and thieves, when their character were such that these were fit words to describe them; and we believe that the best men of all subsequent ages have imitated his example in this respect. It was reserved for the individual who argues a question of great public concern by mere allusions to the person of his adversary as he imagines will wound the feelings, to discover that it is blackguardism to call things by their names and to denote what is signified or done at Washington!

But what about the *facts?* It is not a sufficient answer to the serious charges against the ring simply to say that the man who exposes them has a glass eye and is a blackguard. The main question is, are they true? We say they are and the people believe them. The Custom House editor of the *Bulletin* has never denied them, and if he dare do so now we will prove by a number of respectable persons who have not glass eyes and are not blackguards that they are true, and that he himself has confessed their truth, saying that the transactions referred to were "worse than the Tammany ring's" performances, and declaring he "had never engaged in any such outrages upon the people before, and would not have done so then, but for the fact that Mr. Holladay demanded it, and Mr. Holladay's assistance must not be lost to the party. We will prove this and much more, if he desires to place the matter in a situation to demand investigation.

In saying this subject, we can not but ask the pardon of our readers for trespassing so far upon their patience, and we wish we could assure them this would be the end of the controversy; but it looks as if the man with a grievance is determined not to stop till he makes it necessary for us to publish some more of his and the ring's iniquities.

It really seems as if people would never learn that it is a universal rule among newspapers to refuse to publish any article, no matter how great its merit may be, which is not accompanied by the name of the author. We have received three communications within as many days, signed with each a *nom de plume*, and not accompanied by the name of the author. Two of these are well written, and would be quite acceptable, but we could not depart from the rule *in any case*. We don't want to publish your name, kind contributors, but we *must know who you are* before we publish your letters.

As to whether Mr. George Schenck looks up to King Solomon as all good little Sunday School boys ought, we are not accurately informed. Perhaps even Mr. S never once thought of the wise man's injunction—"With all thy getting, get understanding." It does not appear, moreover, that when George stole five hundred volumes from the Congressional library he had that thirst for knowledge which, in the scholar, is sometimes styled bibliomania, or, when superadded to a museum of "pure chasseduess," stigmatized under the epithet of kleptomania. Schenck is a man of some attainments. Indeed it has been said that at one time he was a clergyman. So much the worse. He has also been the editor of a Chicago paper. He can't expect any mercy from the court, after that fact becomes known. Schenck was employed by the Librarian on the recommendation of two members of the Forty-second Congress. We remember that just before the last Congress adjourned, Mr. Butler succeeded in passing a bill providing for a thorough renovation of the halls of Congress. It had been well to include a chemical analysis of the atmosphere, to see if any animate germs of iniquity lurk in the corridors and about the premises of the capitol. Perhaps, after all, poor Schenck's wickedness is but the result of atmospheric conditions. In which event he should meet with no sever punishment than the average Congressman will receive from the hands of the people. "Go and sin no more."

In another column will be found the letter we mentioned yesterday morning in relation to the approaching city election. It furnishes its own explanation. The document came into our office at a very late hour last night, which will, we trust, be a sufficient excuse for any errors that may have occurred in setting up the names of signers. From the number and character of the persons who have thus taken the initiative in this movement, and of the Committee named, it will certainly prove very formidable, to say the least. The number of signatures to this request exceeds by considerable the aggregate of all the votes cast in all the wards together in any city primaries ever held, according to our recollection. The strength of the movement from this time forward, will depend on the character of the ticket which the Committee of Twenty-seven may place in the field. Until the nominations are made by the Committee we prefer to be a looker-on. It will be time enough to take sides, one way or the other, when we shall have seen the ticket.

A Washington paper tells about "a beautiful young girl" who was married in San Francisco recently. "At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony she turned to her husband and said, 'George, kiss me, I am dying!'" It is gratifying to note the alacrity with which George bussed his moribund bride, and a kind of melancholy satisfaction pervades and tranquilizes us when we read that at that moment the young bride fell dead to the floor." But what the dickens is that sensational Associated Press reporter of ours doing all this while. It is a shame that we are reduced to the necessity of relying on Eastern papers for such affecting episodes as this.

The Congressmen's Convention

Senator Brownlow has written the following characteristic letter declining to attend the Convention of Western and Southern members of Congress and others, in St. Louis, on the 13th inst.:

KNOXVILLE, April 30, 1873.

Hon. Messrs Brown, Blow, and others—GENTLEMEN: I have before me your very courteous letter, inviting me to attend a Congressional Convention at St. Louis. I respectfully decline mixing myself up with any more Southern commercial and agricultural conventions. Before the late rebellion the leaders in Southern politics got up a series of Southern commercial conventions, and while they were for the avowed purpose of advancing the commercial, mechanical, and agricultural interests of the Southern States, they were in reality, as avowed by Mr. Yancey, intended to fire the Southern heart and instruct the Southern mind in the arts of war, and in bringing on the villainous work of secession. The eleven States that went into the rebellion were all presided over by Democratic Governors, who succeeded in plunging the country headlong into a bloody and four years' war. The result of the conflict I need not pause to give the particulars of, as the whole country is familiar with them. The country is now prosperous and happy, and wealth and abundance meet the eye wherever you go. What we want is harmony and a universal acceptance of the state of things as they exist. I speak advisedly when I say Congress will cheerfully give to the country such national legislation as is wanted. We have already the best currency of any country in the civilized world. We need about $500,000,000 of greenbacks added to our present circulation to enable us to meet the wants of commerce and trade.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

The State Temperance Union.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

A meeting of the Oregon State Temperance Union will be held in the city of Albany commencing Friday, June 13th, 1873. Attention is called to Article 2d of the Constitution: "The Union shall be composed of delegates duly elected and accredited from all temperance societies, churches and other religious bodies that enjoin the duty of Temperance upon its members as a rule of faith and practice in the State of Oregon. Provided that no society shall be entitled to representation in the Union unless it shall make the subject of Temperance one of the chief and distinctive features of its organization." All organizations entitled to representation in the Union under the provisions of the above article are earnestly requested to elect delegates. Let us come together as Christian and conscientious men and women, fully determined to do and dare in the noble work of redeeming our State from the curse of intemperance, which is making so many comfortless homes and sorrow stricken families; which withers the intellect and sends bright manhood and blooming youth to premature and dishonored graves. Delegates will be returned free over the O. & C. R. R. and O. C. R. upon presentation of certificates, signed by the President, to the effect that they have attended the session.

E. W. RYAN,

President Oregon State Temperance Union.

A correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* invokes the inventive genius of America for the production of a continuous rail practically without joints, for railway tracks, and the author of a pamphlet setting forth the advantages of the water power of the Potomac, the "vast mineral resources" of the District of Columbia, etc., says

In the increasing demand for better railway tracks the observant mind cannot fail to see a very large, important and lucrative business in the manufacture of a continuous rail, comparatively without joints, by virtue of its tubulous intersections, which secures to the traveler and live stock *in transitu*, not only ease, comfort, and safety, but double the speed afforded by the present system of rails, from which, it is safe to state, that seven tenths of the railroad accidents occur.

The Washington *Chronicle* relates a pleasant incident connected with the Speaker's chair which was lately purchased by Mr James Wormley for $96. Says the *Chronicle*

"During the speakership of Mr. Henry Clay, the venerable Joseph Lancaster, of England, the distinguished founder of the Lancasterian method of instruction, visited the hall of the House of Representatives, on which occasion the Speaker insisted that Mr. Lancaster should take his chair. Mr. Lancaster, politely accepting, did so, with the remark, 'Sir, whoever may sit in this chair, it can never be filled with anything better than Clay.'"

Just the Thing for the Modoc War

At the time of the Indian wars with which Oregon was troubled some sixteen or seventeen years ago, a plan of operations was presented through the columns of the Oregon *Statesman*, which though it appeared new and not wholly practicable, was in fact only novel in its application, the idea of conquering Indians by the use of musical instruments having evidently been in the mind of the poet who wrote "music hath charms," etc. We do not clearly recollect whether the plan was adopted in further conducting the war that was in progress at the time this plan was presented. If it was not, we are sure the reason was that the war seemed to be conducted pretty successfully without it, and the change, therefore, seemed unnecessary. The same argument does not apply in the case of the present Modoc war, and we are of opinion this plan ought to be taken up, experimentally, at any rate. Believing that it will receive respectful consideration at the hands of the authorities now in charge of the Indian affairs of the nation, in connection with the terrible contest now going on between thirty-three Modoc braves and the United States of America, and that a candid examination of its merits will commend this scheme to those authorities as the most feasible and least perilous mode of fighting those savages, we here reproduce the proposition

NEW STYLE OF INDIAN WARFARE.

The subtile power of music, and its strange effect upon the aboriginal mind, seems to have been long understood by learned men. We are informed by an ancient writer of renown, that "Music hath charms to soothe the savage," &c., the obvious truth of which I have long since ceased to doubt.

After giving the subject much reflection, it has occurred to me, in view of this remarkable psychological fact, that the great nation has the opportunity now in this the nineteenth century, to inaugurate a policy in combating and subduing our red brethren of the forest—a philanthropic and humane policy—which, if successfully adopted, must challenge and excite the admiration of the whole civilized world.

That this theory will be pronounced chimerical and Utopian by those conservative minds which were the first to condemn the steamboat, the lucifer match, and the Atlantic Cable, in their infancy, I am prepared to believe. Towards that class of old croakers, unhappily too numerous, I entertain only the sentiment of commiseration.

As the preliminary step in this revolution in military tactics, I would suggest that commanders of troops should not be permitted to march into the Indian country until every man of their command had been taught to perform upon some instrument of music, and become tolerably proficient in its use. There can be no doubt in any intelligent mind, that if these suggestions were fully understood by our Government, the whole system of the present military discipline would be changed so far as regards Indian warfare.

To illustrate my theory we will imagine, if you please, a regiment of troops entering the Indian country fully equipped for the novel, but effective mode of subduing the poor ignorant savage. The men of each company are disciplined to perform upon instruments uniformly the same, the whole regiment constituting one stupendous band. For example, Co. A, Key Bugles, Co. B, Bassoon, Co. C, German Flutes, Co. D, Violin, Co. E, French Horn, Co. F, Trombone, Co. G, Castanets, Co. H, Kettle Drums, Co. I, Ophicledes, and Co. K, Irish Bag Pipes.

The troops approach the enemy, quietly in the night time—in some respects not unlike a serenading party—Co.'s B and E a short distance in advance. As the savage camp is neared Co. B (Bassoon) gives an awful blast simultaneously—nothing like discipline—when the savages, being suddenly awakened from a sound sleep, and rather confused, Co. E lets in furiously—yet in perfect time—with the French Horn, which, in nine cases out of ten, will completely subdue the women and children. Co. C, Dutch Flutes, and Co. A, Key Bugles, coming up on either flank in about 2 40 time, knocks the aged and infirm perfectly helpless. At this crisis of the battle Co.'s D, F, G and I, having instruments of long range, or, to speak more correctly, of loud tone, let in a well directed volley of Violin, Trombone, Castanets and Ophicledes, supported by Co. H, Kettle Drums, Co. K Irish Bag Pipes, being left to guard the baggage train.

The savage must now, or ought to be utterly routed, and the whole camp duly made prisoners of war, while under the influence of music, without spreading a single drop of human gore.

It will be asked what instruments would be appropriate for officers to play upon. I would respectfully suggest that commanding officers perform on the bass drum; that instrument possessing a grave tone, not unlike the usual voice of command. Majors and captains would naturally play *second fiddle*, and the lieutenants would, as a general thing, be delighted to devote their whole time to the flute and guitar. In time of peace, what monster concerts might be given at the different military posts, always, of course, for the benefit of humane and charitable objects!

I have not time just now to dilate at greater length upon this theme; yet I must be permitted to say, that on the score of humanity alone, to say nothing of cultivating a general taste for music in the army, I think this idea worthy the consideration of an enlightened government.

How to Get Along

Do not stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted.

No man can get rich by sitting round stores and saloons.

Never "fool" in business matters.

Have order, system, regularity, liberality and promptness.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.

Never buy an article you do not need simply because it is cheap, and the man who sells it will take it out in trade.

Trade in money.

Strive to avoid hard words and personal ities.

Do not kick every stone in the path.—More miles can be made in a day in going steadily on than stopping.

Pay as you go.

A man of honor respects his word as his bond.

Aid, but never beg.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to simply because it is fashionable.

Learn to say "no." No necessity of snapping it out in dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

NEW DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.—The skeleton of a young woman was found, with a curious bracelet on her arm, a broad massive gold one, formed of great heavy rings soldered together. But the most remarkable one is a painted marble Venus which was found in the garden of the same house, in the edicule. She is about a metre high, and, he says, is really beautiful, although the effect of the coloring is startling. Her hair is yellow, the eyelashes and brows black, a yellow chlamys which covers part of the body has blue and red borders on the inside folds. The left arm leans on a small statue, which is also painted with yellow, green and black draperies, the left hand holds the apple of Paris. The nude parts of the body are painted, it is in perfect preservation, excepting two fingers of the right hand, which are wanting. But to our modern eyes this ancient coloring of statues can never be agreeable, it cheapens the marble and gives the same effect produced by those repulsive wax and wooden statues of saints made in Paris for altars. Tinting we may grow used to, some statues are really improved by a soft, darkish hue being given to the marble. The effect of Story's Jerusalem, for instance, is heightened by the solemn brown tinting he has upon it.

DRESS WELL.—The young man who desires his "make-up" complete should always select the place where the article desired can be obtained. For a neat fitting suit, made of the very finest materials, the public is directed to the house of Isabel & Roberth, an establishment which ranks with the leading houses on the coast. The stock is complete the attention paid to customers, and the promptness with which orders are filled, at once commends this house to all.

Mr. John Kennedy, formerly of the Philadelphia Shoe Store, is now at the San Francisco Shoe Store with Fleischner & Crane, where he will be pleased to wait upon his friends and customers, with one of the largest and finest stocks of boots and shoes on the coast. He will also continue to take measures for ladies' custom-made shoes.

The all-gone feeling which people sometimes speak of, is caused by want of proper action of the liver and heart. These may be assisted and the bowels regulated by *Parson's Purgative Pills* in small doses.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—A Newspaper and a thoroughly equipped Job office, in one of the most thriving towns on the N. W. coast, is for sale. Does a large amount of Job work and has a large and increasing subscription list and is otherwise prosperous. Either a half or whole interest will be sold. TERMS part cash and part on time, or will trade for negotiable paper. The proprietor has a business engagement in the States, and offers to sell for that reason only. For particulars enquire of H. L. Pittock, Portland.

MARRIED:

In this city, May 19, 1873, by the Rev. T. J. Burton, Thomas Mann and Miss Elizabeth Driver, both of this city.

NEW TO-DAY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

I HEREBY THANK YOU FOR YOUR NOTICE OF my existence and in return offer you a little advice that in business matters you attend to your own business.
mail 1 OTTO THEUER

Lost, Strayed or Stolen,

FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, ON LAST SUNDAY evening, one BLACK HORSE and one BROWN MARE. Any one finding and returning these animals to me at the corner of Park and Jefferson streets, will be suitably rewarded.

THOMAS KELLY
Portland, May 21, 1873. m21d1t

SPECIAL SALE AT AUCTION!

The Entire Furniture, Fixtures,

Horses, Express Wagon and Bus,

Etc., of the INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, will positively be sold at Auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 28th, 1873, At 10 o'clock, A. M.

Parties can buy at PRIVATE SALE until the day of auction.
m21dtd OSCAR KILBOURN, Auct'r.

Special Sale OF Household Furniture.

I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, ON WASHINGTON street between Fourth and Fifth streets, residence of J. PETERS, Esq.,

ON THURSDAY, MAY 22, at 10 A. M.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
DINING ROOM and
KITCHEN FURNITURE.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Masonic Hall!

PROF. O. S. FOWLER

Of New York, will give a

COURSE OF LECTURES,

As follows, commencing

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 27th,

ON

LIFE, HEALTH & HUMAN SCIENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING—SELF AND JUVENILE IMPROVEMENT.

SATURDAY EVENING—LOVE, COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

SUNDAY EVENING, June 1st—GOD AND IMMORTALITY.

TUESDAY EVENING—INTELLECT, MEMORY AND CULTURE.

THURSDAY, at 2.30 (Ladies only)—FEMALE HEALTH.

THURSDAY EVENING (Gents only)—MANHOOD AND RESTORATION.

FRIDAY EVENING—MAN, WOMAN AND THEIR RELATIONS.

Evening Lectures at 8 o'clock.

Seats 50 cents, or to the Course, $3 00

First two Lectures he will give public examinations of prominent citizens.

Phrenological examinations as to your own and children's phrenology, best business, etc., at the St. Charles Hotel, till Saturday evening, June 7th.

His new works for sale.

HAGAN'S

Magnolia Balm

A FEW APPLICATIONS TAKE A

Pure Blooming Complexion.

It is Purely Vegetable, and its operation is sure and felt at once. It does away with the Flushed Appearance caused by Heat, Fatigue, and Excitement. Heals and removes all Blotches and Pimples, dispelling dark and sickly spots. Drives away Tan, Freckles, and Sunburn, and by its gentle but Powerful influence mantles the faded cheek with

YOUTHFUL BLOOM AND BEAUTY.

Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Stores. Depot, 48 Bond Street, New York.

WOOLS ORGANS!

W. K. BADGER, Agent.

WOOLS ORGANS!

BEST IN THE WORLD

WOOLS ORGANS!

UNSURPASSED

WOOL BAGS AND GRAIN SACKS!

Flour, Meal and Salt Sacks!

Tents & Wagon Covers

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. PARTIES furnishing their own materials can have them made on short notice and reasonable terms.

DISPATCH AND ECONOMY, our motto.

SALEM BAG FACTORY,
AT THE
MYER'S AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Salem, Oregon.
m17d2m D. CHEMBERGUOH & CO., Proprietors.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS!

Used at the World's Peace Jubilee.

For San Francisco.

THE A 1 CLIPPER BARKENTINE

JANE A. FALKINBURG

T. J. BORDEN Master, will have quick dispatch for San Francisco. For freight or charter, apply to the Captain on board, or ALLEN & LEWIS, Agents.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS!

W. K. BADGER, Agent

For Tillamook!

SCHOONER KATE HERON

Will take

FREIGHT FOR TILLAMOOK ON MONDAY, May 5th, at
m2 EVERDING & FARRELL'S.

BADGER'S MUSIC STORE,
THIRD STREET

Has been before the American public OVER THIRTY years. It has never yet failed to give perfect satisfaction, and has justly been styled the panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, &c., &c., for Man and Beast. No family should be a single day without this Liniment. The money refunded unless the Liniment is as represented. Be sure and get the genuine MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores, at 25c., 50c. and $1 00 per Bottle. Most size of bottle, &c.

Amusements.

MAY FESTIVAL

OF THE

Portland Turn Verein

AT

CANYON GARDEN,

ON

Sunday, May 25, 1878.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE to make the festival the most brilliant affair of the season.

Admission—One person, 50 cents. Children, accompanied by parents, free.

Tickets can be had at ALISKY & HEGELE'S and of members of the Society.

REFRESHMENTS of all kinds at the Garden.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

GRAND EXCURSION AND PICNIC!

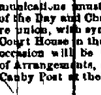
The members of

Oregon Encampment, C. of R. C.

Will give an Excursion and Picnic on

Tuesday, May 27, 1878

THROUGH THE LOCKS.



THE ELEGANT STEAMER ANNIE STEWART has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave the upper foot of Alder street, at 8 o'clock, A. M., touching at Oregon City for excursionists, passing through the Locks, landing at Prospect Grove, where every arrangement has been made for the comfort and pleasure of guests.

HON. JOHN F. CAPLES will deliver the welcoming address.

The PORTLAND BRASS AND STRING BAND will furnish Music. Ample accommodations have been made for the votaries of Terpsichore.

Among the novelties will be a game of Chess, the Chessmen represented by persons properly costumed. Two well-known amateur Chess Players have kindly volunteered their services.

Ices Cream and Refreshments by Alisky & Hegele.

Tickets, with Badges.

Gentlemen.....$1 00 | Ladies..... 50c.

Tickets can be had of the Committee or at Gill & Steel's, Gray's Music Store, Alisky & Hegele's, C. Martin's, T. O'Brien's Cigar Store, S. Skidmore's. m20-td

Memorial Day.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE CEREMONIES OF MEMORIAL OR DECORATION Day—May 30th—will be held at the Cemetery, East Portland. A cordial invitation is extended to all honorably discharged Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, the Military and Fire Departments, Civic Societies, Churches and Sunday Schools to participate with the G. A. R. in the exercises and observances of that day. The Military and Fire Departments, Civic Societies, Churches and Sunday Schools desiring to participate, will form on Fourth street south of Stark, at 2 o'clock, P. M., sharp. Honorably discharged Soldiers, Sailors and Marines will meet with the G. A. R. at the Hall of Baker Post, corner First and Madison streets, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All communications must be addressed to E. W. Ryan, Officer of the Day and Chairman of the Committee. A Soldiers' reunion, with symbolic ceremonies, will be held at the Court House in the evening. Donations of flowers for the occasion will be thankfully received by the Committee of Arrangements, and by the comrades of Baker Post and Canby Post at their halls, in the morning of that day.

E. W. RYAN,
FRANK BEARDSLEY,
JAN B. DELASHMUTT,
G. W. JOHNSON,
W. C. HITCHCOCK,
J. H. NORRIS,
Committee.

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

HAVING RETURNED TO PORTLAND, I AM PREPARED to resume tuition of SINGING and the PIANO. At my residence on Washington street, between Fourth and Fifth. Patronage solicited.
m2dlm MRS. J. PETERS.

Just Received

AT

HARRIS & BLOM'S

A full stock of

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS!

JAPANESE SILKS AND POPLINS,

Plain and Striped.

POPLIN ALPACAS in all shades;
IRISH POPLINS in all shades;

GRENADINES & BAREGES,

MARSEILLES AND PIQUES,

DRESS LINENS AND GRASS CLOTH,

Which we offer at EXTREMELY LOW RATES.

We invite special attention to our

LADIES & CHILDREN'S READY-MADE SUITS!

CASSIMERES and CLOTHS FOR BOYS' WEAR.

A full assortment of

BROADCLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOESKINS and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS on hand.

HARRIS & BLUM,
118 First street (opposite Occidental Hotel), Portland.

ICE CREAM!

DURING THE SUMMER SEASON THE UNDERsigned will have on hand and make to order all kinds of

ICE CREAMS,
WATER ICES,
ROMAN PUNCH,
CHARLOTTE DE RUSSE,

CAKES and TARTS of all descriptions.

SWISS CHEESE,
RUSSIAN CAVIAR,
SARDELLEN, ETC.,

And the best and most complete stock of

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CANDIES

Wholesale or Retail.

ICE CREAM delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

ALISKY & HEGELE,
PORTLAND CANDY MANUFACTORY,
No. 107 First street, opposite Post Office.

ICE MACHINES!!

The undersigned is agent of the

"United States Ice and Refrigerating Company," of New York,

owners of the

"TELLIER PATENT"

For manufacturing ICE, and is now prepared to sell STATE, COUNTY and TOWN RIGHTS, and also to furnish Machines of any required capacity.

For partial information, inquire of Mr. S. Hodge, Cashier, Co. 97 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

San Francisco, May 6, 1873. RICH'D CHENERY.
m13d6m2p

Notice.

THE PARSON WHO TOOK FROM THE PORTLAND Library, last Friday evening, a BOY'S OVERCOAT, will please leave the same with the Librarian.
m19d3t

Auction and Commission

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER,
Corner of Front and Oak.

AUCTION SALE
OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GOODS, CHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.

A. B. RICHARDSON.

At Private Sale

Large assortment of GROCERIES, etc.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

To parties declining Horses, Wagons, etc., I will purchase Second-Hand Furniture.

A. B. RICHARDSON.

Regular and Peremptory

OF

Furniture, Groceries

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

I will sell at my Auction Rooms,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

FURNITURE.

1 FINE WALNUT BEDROOM SET,
1 FINE REPS PARLOR SUIT,
ALSO,
BRUSSELS and 3-PLY CARPETS,
LOUNGES, ARM CHAIRS,
OAK SIDE BOARD,
EXTENSION TABLES, etc.
ALSO,
COOK STOVES, CROCKERY, KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
GROCERIES.
ALSO,
105 kegs NAILS,
55 bags LIVERPOOL SALT,
255 bxs C. O. SOAP,
125 bxs L. B. SOAP,
55 bxs SAPOLIO,
ALSO,
2 pr DRAY HARNESS,
1 EXPRESS WAGON,
1 DRAY.
ALSO,
50 pr PLATED HARNESS,
ALSO,
2 AMERICAN WATCHES.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Furniture, Groceries

AND

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105 kegs NAILS,
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ALSO,
2 pr DRAY HARNESS,
1 EXPRESS WAGON,
1 DRAY.
ALSO,
50 pr PLATED HARNESS,
ALSO,
2 AMERICAN WATCHES.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

For San Francisco, DIRECT.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMship

SECRETARY MYERS,

FRANCIS CONNER, Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above port

FRIDAY, May 23d, 1873,

At 6 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, Nenaimo, Ft. Wrangle Sitka and Victoria.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAM Propeller

CALIFORNIA,

JOHN HAYES, Commander,

will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

SUNDAY, JUNE 1st, 1873,

At 6 o'clock, P. M.

Victoria, Nenaimo and Sitka freight must be cleared before 12 o'clock, P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

Watches and Jewelry.

L. C. Henrichsen & Co.

FASHIONABLE JEWELERS,

109 First St.,

Offer a complete Assortment of

Diamonds and Jewelry,

Gold and Silver Watches,

and SILVERWARE.

Boots & Shoes.

PACIFIC ROOT & SHOE STORE

S. W. CORNER FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL SELL, FOR CASH, of California make—

Ladies' First Quality, 18-thread Lasting Kid Foxed Balmorals..... Former price $3 00. $2 50

Ladies' Second Quality 16-thread Lasting, Kid Foxed Balmorals..... Former price, $2 50. $1 75

	Old Price.	
Misses' First Quality, do	$2 00	$2 50
" Second Quality, do	1 50	2 00
Children's First Quality	1 50	2 00
" Second Quality	1 25	1 50

GEO. A. PEASE.

Opposition BOOT & SHOE STORE

Base Ball Shoes

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

UNDER THE OLD PINO THEATER,

No. 68 First st., Portland, Oregon.

EUGENE SEMPLE,

GENERAL BROKER AND LAND AGENT.

BONDS, STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

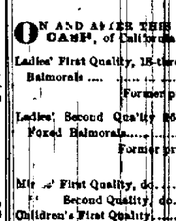
COLLECTIONS & INVESTMENTS MADE FOR PARTIES ABROAD.

AGENT FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ALL KINDS OF FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.

OFFICE AT THE STARK STREET FERRY LANDING, PORTLAND, OREGON.

NEW WILSON SEWING MACHINE!



THE BEST!

$50

Will Buy It!

A. VAIL,

General Agent,

129 FIRST ST., PORTLAND.

Need no fear All Machines. m16dAw

[illegible] CARDS!

EX BARKENTINE JANE A. FALKINBURG, FROM Honolulu direct,

2,000 kegs Sugars, Assorted Grades,

Which we offer at reduced rat
m15 ALLEN & LEWIS.

Daily Oregonian

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY

CITY.

FEMALE HEROISM.—A gentleman related to us the following [illegible] heroism which occurred a few days [illegible] young lady who has cultivated [illegible] Jardine for driving about in [illegible] times a day last week to take her [illegible] was, by the way, an exciting [illegible] to the ribbons" after the [illegible] gymnastic tactics, and could [illegible] beside the wheel very gracefully [illegible] another occasion her hand had [illegible] wounded cunningly. The vehicle [illegible] rise was seated was drawn by [illegible] One of these animals was [illegible] gleefully disposed, while the other [illegible] is of a courageous and indomitable spirit [illegible] out into the country for several [illegible] lady turned back and drove [illegible] When in the suburbs of the [illegible] horses began to manifest a [illegible] on her skill as a driver, the [illegible] the whip with great severity to [illegible] This only made the [illegible] that the consequences would have [illegible] to say, had not a gentle [illegible] trouble appeared promptly. [illegible] animals were unloosed from [illegible] to prevent a complete [illegible] fractious horse broke away from [illegible] started off towards the country. [illegible] requested her deliverer to [illegible] horse and recapture the fugitive. [illegible] declined to comply with this request [illegible] from the lips of a fair [illegible] rejected by his polite refusal, [illegible] of the back of the horse [illegible] runs out of the harness [illegible] gentleman, and before [illegible] on her consent, [illegible] the road and disappeared in a [illegible] cloud of dust. After [illegible] miles followed. At last [illegible] animal was caught by a farmer. [illegible] the dust burst from [illegible] right under full gallop [illegible] and from the [illegible] animal was given into [illegible] the spirited female rode back [illegible] was still standing. [illegible] repaired damages, and [illegible] back in safety to the city. [illegible] that the facts as above [illegible] the young woman who [illegible] the city. She proved [illegible] way in any row.

MEMORIAL DAY.—In conformity [illegible] by Gen. Burt [illegible] and Canby Posts, G. [illegible] with hold the usual [illegible] tion Day on the 30th inst. [illegible] organization of the [illegible] these annual [illegible] held at the hall where [illegible] last year the [illegible] at the Court House in the [illegible] ing of Arrangements have [illegible] the impressive ceremony [illegible] of fallen soldiers, at the [illegible] In behalf of the Posts, the [illegible] a cordial invitation to all [illegible] Departments, Civic Societies [illegible] day schools to participate [illegible] the exercises and [illegible] and Fire Companies [illegible] and Sunday Sabbath [illegible] streets, commencing at 7:30 [illegible] programme of exercises [illegible] school, solos, duets, choruses, [illegible] and dialogues, interspersed [illegible] crafts. The room has been [illegible] rented, and gentle and [illegible] during exhibition. The proceeds [illegible] to be used for the School. [illegible] has been fixed at 50 [illegible] and 25 cents for children. Exercises at 7:30 o'clock.

POSTPONED TO BE REMOVED.—We [illegible] formed that on Saturday [illegible] Postoffice will be moved [illegible] quarters to the lower floor of [illegible] on Third and Alder streets. [illegible] aged in preparing the room for [illegible] the Postoffice officials. A large [illegible] a stamp window, will be among [illegible] nts in the new place. On the [illegible] ces will be made so to enable [illegible] 24th to the mails in the boxes [illegible] ptitude. With these improvements [illegible] no just complain of the proposed [illegible]

TWO UP.—On Sunday the little steamer [illegible] Dr. Kellogg, of this city, [illegible] her from the Yaquina Bay, from [illegible] sailed last week. The *Oneonta* [illegible] weather during the passage [illegible] in about two days. It was [illegible] the boat reached Astoria that [illegible] in violation of the navigation [illegible] Proctor's certificate having expired [illegible] immediately taken into custody [illegible] and tied up. Until the trouble [illegible] *Oneonta* will probably remain at [illegible]

MULES.—Last evening the Dalles [illegible] had 55 head of mules belonging [illegible] the Railroad Company,

Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1873.

CITY.

A Hideous.—A gentleman in this city related the following instance of female [illegible] occurred a few days since: A cer- [illegible] lady who has cultivated a remarkable [illegible] for driving about in a buggy, started [illegible] the other day last week to take her accustomed ride. [illegible] on the way, an experienced driver, [illegible] by the "critter" after the most approved [illegible] style, and could curb the steed and [illegible] him very gracefully. But on this [illegible] she took her hand had apparently lost [illegible] its cunning. The vehicle in which our [illegible] friend was drawn by two spirited [illegible] animals was usually quiet [illegible] disposed, while the other was noted [illegible] fiery and ungovernable spirit. Having [illegible] the country for several miles, the [illegible] turned back and drove towards Port- [illegible] On reaching the suburbs of the city, the re- [illegible] began to manifest a restive spirit. [illegible] was at all a driver, the young lady [illegible] with great severity to the stubborn [illegible] only made the creature furious [illegible] kicking loose from the buggy. [illegible] would have been we are [illegible] had not a gentleman who witnessed [illegible] appeared pro pily on the scene. [illegible] was released from the vehicle [illegible] broke away from the man [illegible] the country. The young [illegible] her deliverer to mount the remain- [illegible] to the fugitive. He modest- [illegible] complying with this request, although [illegible] the hope of a fair damsel. Nothing [illegible] by his polite refusal, the heroic maiden [illegible] the back of the horse, snatched the [illegible] out of the hands of the as- [illegible] drove, and before he could re- [illegible] her conduct, she dashed off [illegible] disappeared in a moment [illegible] A spirited chase of [illegible] at length the fugi- [illegible] near the Mount Zion [illegible] Hardly a moment had [illegible] equestrienne ap- [illegible] full gallop, her steed flecked [illegible] for the long race. The [illegible] back to where the [illegible] Without any assist- [illegible] best she could and [illegible] our informant stated are true, [illegible] the most respectable [illegible] herself equal to [illegible]

[illegible] with ordi- [illegible] the fair, the hero [illegible] G. A. R., of this [illegible] of Memorial or- [illegible] the Grand Army in [illegible] sales have generally [illegible] the post regalia [illegible] the pressure of [illegible] have concluded to [illegible] decorating the [illegible] Yoma Fir Cemeter- [illegible] the Committee ten- [illegible] honorably discharged [illegible] the Military and [illegible] Church and [illegible] with the G. A. R.

[illegible] Sale. [illegible] GROCERIES & LIQUORS [illegible] MADE ON CONSIGNMENT [illegible] housekeeping I will mention [illegible] and Furniture. [illegible] RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

[illegible] Peremptory Sale [illegible] OF [illegible]

[illegible] e. Groceries [illegible] AND [illegible] RCHANDISE, ETC. [illegible] y Auction Salesroom, on [illegible] AY, MAY 1[illegible], 1873 [illegible] o'clock, A. M. [illegible]

[illegible] NITURE, [illegible] T BEDROOM SET, [illegible] ARLOR SET. [illegible] ALSO, [illegible] 3-PLY CARPETS, [illegible] M CHAIRS, [illegible] ARD, [illegible] ABLES, etc [illegible] ALSO, [illegible] CROCKERY, and [illegible] NITURE. [illegible] ALSO, [illegible] [illegible] ALSO, [illegible] [illegible] ALSO, [illegible]

Juridical Insanity.

[From the New York Independent.]

The paper recently read by David Dudley Field before the Medico-Legal Society of this city, in relation to what is called "emotional insanity," contrasts strongly with the theories of those speculative sentimentalists who regard all crime as a species of insanity, or, at least, as proof thereof. Mr. Field rejects the whole idea of insanity, considered as working any exemption from criminal responsibility, unless it be seated in the reason, and be of such a character as to render the subject of it incapable of judging as to the nature of his actions. No man has a right in law to be emotionally insane, any more than he has to be insanely angry or insanely malignant. Those disordered actions of reason which have their basis in the passions, are not sufficient to cancel legal responsibility. Mr. Field, in this view of the question, thinks that Sickles, McFarland and Cole, who were acquitted on the plea of insanity, ought to have been convicted and hung. Though they acted under the impulse of intense passion, and not without provocation, they were not insane in the juridical sense. The main object of punishment is neither vengence nor strict retribution, but protection, by deterring men from the commission of those acts which the law regards as crimes. A crime is an act or an omission which the law forbids; and to prevent its occurrence it employs the power of penalty; uniting the penalty to the quality of the crime.

These views of Mr. Field, while lawyer like and practical, are substantially those which civil society must take in order to maintain its authority and afford protection to the innocent. It cannot subsist without law, and law is powerless except as it is executed in the punishment of its violations. The punishment of crime, as a measure to deter others from its commission, is a necessity that underlies in the very existence of civil society. It is not a purely speculative and theoretical, but eternally and imperatively practical.

Human nature, however, justly revolts at the idea of inflicting punishment for acts done by men when insane. The reason is that they are not, when in this state, deemed *rational* agents; and, hence, their actions ought not to be invested with juridical properties and relations. On this principle the law of this State expressly declares that "no act done by a person in a state of insanity can be punished as an offense." It goes even further and adds that "no insane person can be tried, sentenced to any punishment, or punished for any crime or offense while he continues in that state." These provisions fairly express the universal legal sense of the civilized world.

The kind of insanity of which the law takes cognizance, and in the presence of which relieves its victim from responsibility, being *the* test of reason, there must necessarily be some standard by which to determine its existence wherever it is made a plea in a court of justice. There is but one standard possible in the case; and this is the usual condition of man legally assumed to be the same condition to which insanity is exceptional. Men ordinarily understand the nature and relations of their actions; and this the law deems a rational and responsible state, whatever may be the impulses or passions under which they act. Such being the general condition of men whoever offers the plea of insanity must establish the fact on which his claim rests. The burden of proof is upon him. Society certainly cannot undertake to prove its own sanity, or that its laws are such as a sane people ought to enact, and yet exist as a lawmaking and law-enforcing power. It judges of the alleged exception by comparing it in the person thereof with its own standard of sanity.

The simple question, then, to be determined is this: Was the person involved, at the time in which his did an act, which, being done by a sane person, is a crime, a *rational* being in the usual conception of this phrase? Did he know what he was about? Did he know enough to understand the nature of his act and to intend it? If he did then he was in full possession of that kind of sanity which alone entitles him as a responsible state. Nothing but such a loss of reason as renders it impossible to guide the will can be juridically pleaded as insanity. This being proved by facts, then and not till then is the party on trial entitled to its benefits.

These juridical conceptions exclude the whole doctrine of moral and emotional insanity. The fact that a man has a depraved or diseased appetite is no excuse for him if he acts under its influence. The fact that he acted under a strong impulse, however much it may have pushed the proper control of reason, will not relieve him from responsibility. Eccentricity, vagaries, foolish notions, singular sensibilities to action, unusual tempers, intense passions, these and the like are perfectly consistent with legal sanity. Their presence in either justifies crime nor excuses from its penalty. Law recognizes no kind of irresponsible insanity which has its seat in the affections, marked by such symptoms as indicate that reason is actually absorbed and so held incapable of what the common sense of the world regards as rational and responsible action. It does not and cannot allow criminals to plead ignorance, erroneous views, or violent tempers of the heart, as an excuse for evil. It applies its jurisdiction primarily to awkward facts with mental state so far only as it may be necessary to fix the nature of those acts. One may be intensely angry, and the law will not touch him if the angriness is right. If he intentionally kills another he may be insane, but if it will hang him as a matter. There is no penalty for anger; but if it be followed by crime, then there is a penalty for the crime. If one has a passion for killing the law will not punish him unless he does the act. Acts form the field over which it extends its jurisdiction, and whoever has sufficient reason to act intelligently has that kind of knowledge which the law makes the test of criminal responsibility.

In 1843 the British House of Lords submitted the question of juridical insanity to the judges, who returned the following answer:

The jury ought to be told in all cases that every man is to be presumed to be sane and to possess a sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his crimes, until the contrary be proved to their satisfaction; and that, to establish a defence on the ground of insanity, it must be clearly proved that at the time of committing the act, the party accused was laboring under such a defect of reason from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or, if he did know it, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong.

The doctrine here set forth, is the one adopted by both English and American courts, in cases of criminal insanity in which insanity is made a ground of defense.

A PATRIOT ROYAL BARGAINER.—A shocking story comes from Africa. A treaty having recently been concluded between the King of Bonny and the King of Opobo it was, in accordance with the ancient custom, ratified by sacrificing a slave in a very peculiar manner. From the crown of the head down over the trunk an incision, as if for halving, was made. Then a stout man seized hold of the victim, while some others hacked the body into two parts along the line indicated through the middle. One half of the body the representative of King Bonny, and the other half an order of Opobo flung into the sea, by which the contract was considered irrevocably sealed. King Bonny tried very earnestly to avoid this useless and cruel part of the ceremony, but the Africans were not to be diverted from abandoning a time-honored means. The victim himself did not appear much disturbed by the fate in store for him. His consolation was that his butchers would be served with the same coin in the next world.

A GRAPHIC DOMESTIC PICTURE.—Did you ever see a man fish around in the bottom of a tub of water for a piece of soap? At the first he hastily reaches down upon it to pick it right up, and is very much surprised to find that he hasn't it. Then he approaches it more cautiously, puts his hand over it, and then comes down spasmodically till he gets every finger about it, and then squeezes it tight, and—misses it. He looks at it for a moment before making another effort, and fills up the interval with a few remarks. The third attempt is a sort of semicircle described with a great deal of sagacity, but it is a failure. Other remarks follow. Then he makes a succession of dives and slops the water over his clothes, and drenches the carpet, and catches hold of the soap several times, and lets go of it as in, and screams at the top of his voice, and finally, in perfect despair, sits down on the floor and actually howls.—*Danbury News.*

GENERAL NOTES

The number of improvements on the art of telegraphy, as shown by the record at the Patent Office, point to the adoption at an early day of single lines of telegraph where three or four are now used. An inventor has discovered the art of making one wire perform the work of three or more.

The smallest sized sewing silk manufactured measures about 2,200 yards, or over one and one-fourth miles to the ounce. Even in the construction of this variety, sometimes from 200 to 400 fibers of the material, as originally spun by the silk worm, are required. These little vermiform artists which produce this beautiful material do not spin threads of uniform size. The smallest fiber of silk, as wrought by the worm into the exquisite structure of its cocoon, is so infinitely minute that every ounce of the manufactured thread is supposed to contain nearly 4,000 miles of this dust-like strand, and the puny animal sometimes elaborates a fiber of such marvelous tenuity that less than four pounds of the thread, avoirdupois, would reach around the world.

Choir singing in New York is fast becoming very lucrative. The tariff of salaries has been greatly enhanced of late. A few years ago $1,000 was considered a very large stipend for an organist, while $500 to $300 easily satisfied the most exacting soprano. Now, however, there are a dozen or more organists who receive from $2,500 to $3,000 a year, and the average soprano thinks herself but poorly remunerated with $1,000. One lady of eminence in the musical profession recently declined the offer of $5,000 salary from one of the principal churches. Two thousand dollars are paid in several instances. Tenors who last year sang for a thousand dollars, this year demand and receive fifteen hundred. Basses and altos, of course, share in the general rise of musical values.

An interesting archæological discovery has just been made by a peasant while plowing in the neighborhood of Arles (Houches du Rhone), consisting of an ancient glass cup. It is composed of two portions; one is simple ordinary glass forming the vase, while the second is an ornament in red glass superposed. This latter forms a series of ovals united by knots curiously interlaced. On one of the sides is a Latin inscription which has been deciphered "Divus Maximianus Augustus." This object, therefore, belonged to the Emperor Maximianus Hercules, who reigned in Gaul for a considerable time. The cup thus found has no foot, and those for festivals were almost always made so. A slave, standing behind the guest, passed it to him full and took it, when emptied, without its ever resting on the table.

The *Temps*, in its Indo Chinese correspondence reports a horrible fast which marked the surrender to the imperial troops of a city occupied by the rebels. Sin-Cheff, which had long been in the hands of the insurgents, has fallen into the power of the army. If but little blood was shed during the siege, after the capitulation all the defenders, to the number of six hundred, were beheaded, although they had surrendered voluntarily. An English adventurer, in the service of the Chinese army, and at the same time correspondent for the Shanghai *Courier*, was present at the execution. All the victims died courageously, exclaiming to their butchers that their death would be avenged by their children. Some of them were unwilling to wait for that period, and threw themselves upon the soldiers, of whom they succeeded in killing four, and wounding several with pouiards they had concealed in their sleeves.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

MONDAY EVENING, May 19, 1873.

Gold in New York to-day, 113¼.

Portland Legal Tender rates, 86½ buying; 86¼ selling.

Gold bars are quotable at 800 fine.

Wheat in Liverpool—Average California, 12s 3d@12s 4d; club, 12s 6d.

The let-up in the pressure on New York in financial matters is a source of some encouragement to business men here, and indeed a hope that we may experience a similar ease in due course of time. Some of the Western cities have suffered no inconvenience from the stringency for months past, and the N. Y. *Tribune* says: "The return of Currency from the country, and the usual tendency to ease in the Money market in the month of May go very far to restore confidence after the recent prolonged pressure and extravagant rates for Money. We are not quite sure that these favorable changes have imparted implicit trust to the Street speculation, as the recovery in prices thus far is not so decided as to encourage what might be called a buoyant market. The effect upon the general trade of the city, however, cannot fail to tell upon business as a season like the present, when the re-opening of canal and lake navigation favors a free demand for Merchandise for the West and a liberal export demand for Domestic Produce from the West."

New Features in Banking.

A new feature in Banking has been inaugurated by a corporation under the name of the Western Savings and Loan Co. of San Francisco which has just been formed by gentlemen holding a number of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. They propose to do a general deposit and loan business, to act as agents for life insurance policy-holders, to purchase life-policies and loan Money on the same, and to do a general trust and agency business. The capital stock is $1,000,000, of which $500,000 has been subscribed and the remainder is defined as a reserve, to be allotted to those who desire to join hands for the purpose of providing for future premiums on their policies, and also of securing a fair rate of interest on their investment. Besides the usual securities of Savings Banks, this institution will endeavor to make available a first class security which has hitherto been neglected by capitalists, consisting of policies of life insurance, endowments and annuities, of which over $90,000,000 are held on the coast. This, in fact, will be the special feature of the Company.

Wheat and Wool.

The stock of Wheat in London, March 31st, as returned by thirty-eight granary keepers and managers of dock and railway companies, was 620,836 qrs, against 312,731 qrs. December 31, 1872. The amount in the remaining warehouses, after consulting the opinion of competent and impartial persons, was 40,000 qrs.

The Boston *Shipping List* of April 30th says of Wool: "The Wool market is quite firm at recent prices, and there is now a fair prospect, with favorable advices from abroad, of a more settled market than we have had occasion to notice for some time. Manufacturers, however, are disposed to operate cautiously. The goods market still remains depressed, and while goods do not yield a fair return on cost of production, manufacturers are very backward about stocking up with raw material. Stocks of domestic fleeces are now comparatively light in all the leading markets, and what is left in the interior should be sent forward as fast as possible. There is no speculative demand whatever and no apparent margin for speculative purchases, especially as money continues to command such high rates."

Miscellaneous.

The bark Camden, with lumber from Port Gamble, arrived at Honolulu on the 29th ult. She sailed from Port Gamble on March 26th.

It appears from a Boston paper that the ship *Dirigo Crockett* made a round trip lately from San Francisco to Liverpool with wheat, and back with European freight to the United States. The summing up of her earnings in the nine months she was at sea and wharves is that she realized a profit to her owners, over and above expenses, of $37,000. The ship is clear as $90,000.

Sydney dates of March 11th report Adelaide Wheat from 4s 9d per bushel, and Flour at £11@12 per ton; Wool, 6d@10d for greasy, and 12@25d per lb for fleeces; Kangaroo, 1s 10d. The British ship Middlesex and the bark Madam Demorest were loading Coal at Newcastle for San Francisco at 40s, the former to sail March 15th. There had been heavy rains and floods in the agricultural districts, which would delay the crops.

Home Produce Market.

A fair amount of business in this line has been done today, and the outlook is a little more encouraging. Since the reduced rates for inland transportation have ruled, producers have found that their share of the profits of production have been materially increased, and propose to enter the work of farming on a more extended scale than heretofore, as they find that with freights down to a living figure they can make their business pay with more or as much certainty as any class of people in the land. There is no good reason, if transportation can be had at reasonable rates, why the tillers of the soil in Oregon should not receive for their time, labor and capital this year over $2,500,000 in coin. The surplus wheat, oats and wool ought to, and probably will, bring more. With proper management there are no insurmountable obstacles to our having here a mart whither the attention of the buyers of the world will be turned, and where they will find those staples of wheat, wool, fruit, bacon, etc., to supply, in part, the millions of Europe and Asia. We are convinced that our home products cannot be generally excelled in any part of the world, and we will welcome the day when we shall have a market for them, and the producer shall grow rich in our midst in the fruits of his toil.

WHEAT—Demand quite steady at $1 6 per cental.

FLOUR—Prices are firm at our last quotations. The receipts of the past few days show a slight falling off.

OATS—Market a little duller, and quotations are given at 55@55c per bushel.

FEED—Prices hardly keep so well up as for wheat and flour, owing, perhaps, to the advance of the season, and the fact that fear of the horse disease becoming general here, has abated.

HAY—The demand is inactive, and prices rule rather inclined to droop.

BUTTER—Supply more than adequate to the demand, and dealers are about making purchases. Best lots are no more than 20 cents to jobbers, and good at less.

EGGS—Abundant receipts and low prices in San Francisco keep rates here down to 16 cents per dozen, with no near prospect of a rise.

WOOL—Occasionally small lots are coming to hand, but prices are without material change.

Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Flour—Extra, $5 50@6.

Wheat—Cargo sale yesterday of 1,500 tons of good shipping, at $1 91½, no offers above $1 93 for shipping grades, further sales were made yesterday of 800 tons good shipping at $1 90.

Barley—Firm at $1 25@1 35 for feed, and $1 35@1 45 for brewing.

Oats—Nothing on the market that will bring over $2 20.

Corn—400 sks yellow sold at $1 27½.

Hay—20 tons new wild oat, $15, 10 tons new wheat, $16, 14 tons new volunteer barley, $12 50, 77 tons good northern, $16, best old hay, $20@22.

Bran—Firm at $27 50.

Potatoes—Burbanks and Peachblows, $1 20@1 25; Hornbolds, $1 25@1 40; new, $1 75@2.

Fruit—Strawberries, daily, good; gooseberries 6@7, cherries, 10@37½; apricots, 15@30c, currants, 15@30c.

Puget Sound Shipping.

Arrived—At Port Gamble, May 15th, bark Milan, at Port Discovery, same day, ship Mary Oliver at San Francisco from Port Madison, May 14th, ship Marmion, and from Port Gamble, same day, the Atlanta.

Shipping Intelligence.

The ship Candidence, with 329 Chinese passengers and merchandise from Hongkong, arrived at her berth this morning.

The Jane A. Falkinburg is loading for San Francisco, and will have quick despatch.

The Puritan is taking in her cargo of flour from the Salem Mills, for Hongkong.

At this writing, the steamship Orillamme, from San Francisco, has not arrived, but may reach her dock tonight.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Arrived—Moneynick, Port Townsend; Oakland, Port Madison; Sparrow, Umpqua, Lizzie Derby, Coos Bay.

Sailed—John Tucker, Cork.

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS	
Oranges, per doz.	1 00
Limes, per doz.	50
Cocoanuts, each	12
Cala. Grapes, ₩ lb	none
Cranberries, per gal	75a 90
Lemons, per doz.	75a1 00
Peaches, ₩ lb	
Apples, ₩box	.$1@1 50
Plums, ₩ lb	
DRIED FRUITS.	₩ lb.
Figs, Cal.	16a20
Figs, Asia Min.	new1.35a50
Figs, Smyrna	old...20a25
Apples, do	8a12
Plums, pitless	20a25
Prunes, der & French	20a25
Pears	8a10
Bananas, ₩ doz	none
GROCERIES.	₩ lb.
Coffee, ground	30a37
do green C. R.	20a26
do " Java	none
do " Mocha	30a33
Sugar, crushed	60
do powdered	14
do granulated	14
do Extra C	15
do Island No 1	13a14
do No. 2	12a13
do extra	12a13
Milk, condensed	25
Candles, adamantine	20a22
do Paraffine	35a37
do Sperm	62
Oil, Kerosene Regal	75
Syrup, Golden, ₩ gal	75
Tea	₩ lb.
Gunpowder	$1 25a1 50
Imperial	1 25a1 50
Young Hyson	1 10a1 50
Hyson	1 00a1 25
Eng. Breakfast	90a1 25
Japan	60a1 00
PROVISIONS, ETC.	₩ lb.
Butter	
Fancy Dairy	45
Good	37a40
Ordinary	25a30
Cooking	20
Cheese, California	25
do Sonoma	25
do Oregon	25
Hams, country	18
do city	18a20
Bacon, Sugar-cured	12a14
Shoulders	10a12
Bacon, Cl ridden	12½a14
do Rib sides	16a16
Lard—	
Pure Leaf, in tins	17a18
Refined, in tins	15
In bulk	14
Honey, Yellow Comb	25
do White	37
Eggs, per doz	16a20
BREADSTUFFS.	₩ bbl.
Flour—	
Fancy brands	7 50
Choice	7 37
Common	7 12½a7 25
Graham, extra	7 50
Corn meal, Cal. ₩	4a5
do Oregon	4a5
POULTRY.	₩ pair.
Hens, grown	$1 00a1 25
Roosters	1 25
Spring chickens	1 00
Ducks, tame	1 50
Geese	2 00
Turkeys	3 00

CANNED GOODS	₩ doz
Oysters, 2-lb cans	4 00a5 00
do 1-lb cans	3 50a3 50
Lobsters, 2-lb cans	3 75a4 50
do 1-lb cans	2 50a3 00
Sardines, qr-tins	3 50a4 00
do half-tins	6 00a8 00
Clams	2 75a4 00
Green corn, 2lb cans	1 50a2 00
do 1 "	90a1 00
" Boone, 2lb cans	3 50a4 00
Tomatoes, 2lb cans	2 25a3 50
Peaches, 2½lb cans	4 00a5 50
Pine apples, 2lb cans	4 25a5 50
Strawberries, "	4 50a5 00
Blackberries, "	4 00a5 00
Apricots, 2lb cans	3 50a4 50
Jellies, in tins	1 00a1 50
Jams, in tins	1 50a2 00
Mushrooms, ₩ doz	6 50
SAUCES, ETC.	₩ doz. pts. qts
Worcester Sauce	2 00a3 00
Catsup, Tomato	1 50a3 00
do Mushroom	3 00a5 00
Capers	4 50a6 00
Curry Powders	4 50a6 00
Mustard, French	2 75a3 25
do Cal.	2 50a3 00
Pickles, English, pts	6 10
" qts	9 00
NUTS.	₩ lb.
Almonds	30a40
Walnuts	20a25
Brazil	25a30
Filberts	20a25
Peanuts	15a20
Pecan	20a30
Chestnuts	20
Hickory	none
GAME	₩ pair.
Ducks	62½ 75
Geese	1 00
Swan	2 00
Grouse	75
Pheasants	62
Venison, ₩ lb	
FISH.	₩ lb.
Eastern Cod	15
Pacific Cod	8a12
Sturgeon	5
Salmon	10
Bay " Cod	20
Mackerel, ₩ kit	2 50a3 00
Fresh Oysters ₩ 100	75
VEGETABLES.	₩ lb.
Squash	3
Beets	3
Onions	5
Carrots	5
Turnips	2
Garlic	25
Celery, ₩ doz	2 00
Cabbage, ₩ doz	75a1 00
Cauliflower ₩ doz	2 50
Potatoes, new	7
Asparagus	50
Lettuce, per doz.	15
MEATS.	₩ lb.
Beef	10a12
do choice cuts	18a20
Mutton	12a15
do choice cuts	20
Veal	12a20
Pork	12a15
do choice cuts	2

General Merchandise.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Mowers: Buckeye, new model, $150; Buckeye, No. 2, $140; Buckeye, No. 1, $155; Buckeye Self-Raker, $250; Hand Raker, $225. Buckeye's Dropper $995; Clipper No. 2 130; No. 3, 140; No. 4, 150; No. 5, 155; Sprague Mowers, Nos. 1 and 2, 125 and 135; Union 121, Dodge's Reaper, No. 1, 250; No 2 230; Excelsior Reaper and Mower, 220; McCormick's Reaper, 200; Hand-Raker, 120. Harvesters, Marsh's, 240; Hubbs' (2 cord), 335 and 355. Threshers: Vibrator Thresher, 8 horse mounted power, complete, $875; 10-horse mounted power, complete, $925; Sweepstakes, $650 to $775, with or without mounted power. Pitt's Improved Buffalo, Nos. 1 to 5, $560 to 825. Torpedo, 175 to 850. Wheeler's Reliance, 500 to 525. Wagons: Bain, 3-inch to 4-inch, thimble skein, 150 to 180; Pacific do, 145 to 175; Mitchell, with patent or square hounds and roller brake, 145 to $165.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Quotable for standard size, 19@20c as per quality and quantity; Flour Sacks, 11½@12½c per lb; 1¼x36.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Portland made Peg calf pegs, and ½ boots, $7@7 50; Portland made kip boots, $6@7; J. K. & Co. B. B. kip, $7@7 50; extra French calf pegs or ½ boots, $7@7 50; J. K. & Co. favorite heavy calf, plain or quilted, boots, $6@7; J. K. & Co. Standard, standing edge boots, $5@6; gents' B calf Prince Albert's lace stitch boots, $5; gent's B calf Prince Edward's lace stitch boots, $5@6; gent's cable sewed Oxford Ties, $3@4; gent's goat foxed glove top Congress shoes, $5@6; men's Rund's adjustable lace boys, $3@4; men's buckle plow shoes, full stock, $2@3; Inferior grades at much lower quotations. Boys' Prince Albert's lace stitch boots, $2 50@3; boys' Prince Edward's lace stitch boots, $2@3; boys' wax plow shoes, $1@2 50; youths' cable sewed Oxford ties, $1@2; Ladies' S B. kid for balz, $1@2 50; ladies' J. K. & Co. kid for balz, $2@3; ladies' J. K. & Co. plain lasting balz, $2@3; ladies' Portland made calf balz, $2@3; ladies' buff pegged balz, $1@2. Miss and children's proportionately low.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $12@14, dressed, $22@30; flooring, ½", $28, lath, $3 per M; shingles, $3 50; Eastern hardwood, 17@20c per foot.

BROOMS—Common, $3@4 ₩ dozen; extra, $4@6.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters $3 50@4; Jams and Jellies $4 50; Los Angeles Honey, $4 50, Strawberries, $4 50; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries $4 00; Pine Apple, $3 50; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $4 25@4 50; Pie Fruit, $2@3 50; Green Peas, $3 50, Green Beans, $3 50; Lobsters, $3 50@3 75; Clams, $4. Green Corn, $3@3 25; Tomatoes, $3 25.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight, light weight 16c.

CEMENT, &c.—New Jersey, $8; Astoria, $4 50, Calcine Plaster, $5, Land Plaster, $4 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $3 75, San Juan Lime, $2 75.

COFFEE—Sales well sustained at the following jobbing prices: Costa Rica 20½@22½; Guatemala, 20½@21; Rio and Maracaibo, 20½@21c; Java, 25@27c; J. Jones & Co.'s Ground Java, 27½c, Chartres, 25c; Phœnix Premium, 26@27c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, bbls, 6c; Borax, 24@25c; Blue Vitriol, 12½@13c; Potash Grantz, 1lb can, 40c, 2½ lbs, 85c; Rosin, ₩ bbl, $1 2½, Saltpetre, kegs, 18@20c; Sulphur, 4½@5c.

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 15@18 cts; seconds, 13c; Sheetings, light, 11½c; medium, 12½c; standard, 14@15½c; horse lining, 9½c; bleached sheeting, 9½ @10½c; do, ½, 13½c; do ½, 14, 12½@25c; cotton checks, 15a35c; union checks, 14@28c; cambrics, 10c. Cotton flannel, bleached, 16a25c; do, brown, 12½@18c. Cottonade, light, 20a25c; do, heavy, 25a35c. Denims, 15a30c. Hickory stripes, 14@25c, Standard prints, 11c; seconds, do, 9c. Delaines, 18a20c. Linseys, 20a30c. Ticks, 14½a30c; do, ½, 20a35c. Bearskin, 44c. Table linen damask, brown, 35a55c; damask, bleached, 56cent. Diaper linen, 25a35c. Sacks, 2 seamless, 35a40c. Alpaca, black, 22a35c. Waterproof, $1 10a1 25. Crash 10a15c. Ginghams—Domestic, 16a20c, Scotch, 22a30c. Lawns, 15a27. Percales, 20a30.

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 5½a6c; peeled, 7a7½c. Peaches, 12½@13c; Hungarian Prunes, 14c; Plums, 11@12c. 15a27c. Raisins, new crop, in bxs, $4 50; half do, $2 50; quarter do, eighth boxes, $1, Zante Currants, 14c; Oregon do, 10a12c. Citron, 55a60c.

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 10c; Eastern, 11c, Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ bbl, $14 75, do No 2 $13 00; do kits No 1, $3 50; do No 2, $2 75; Salmon pickled, extra brands, $16@17; No 2 do, $13@14; Salmon in brands, ½ bbls, $4 00@4 25, ½ bbls, $6 50@7 00. Canned spiced, fresh, 2-lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1 lb, $2 25 a dines, qrs, $3, ½s, $4 50 to $7 50.

LIQUORS—The market, jobbing prices, is quotable for Bourbon whiskies $2 25a5 00; Rye do $2 50@4, Domestic do $1 50@2 50; Brandy—French brands $4@12, California brandy $3@6. California wheat whisky $1 37½ and the advance. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5, Old Tom, $2@3 50; Rum—Penn, $3 50@6; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 50 New England, $2@2 50; Jamaica, $4@8.

METALS—Market for jobbing lots for Iron—Scotch and English pig reported in San Francisco, $65, refined bar, ₩ lb, 6½c; Sheet 10 to 20, 9½c; do 24 to 27, 10c. Copper—Sheathing, ₩ lb, 42c; do Yellow, 49c, do bronzed tinned, 63c, do old, 30c; Tin plates—Pluses charcoal, IX per box, $19 50; do IC do, $17 50; Roofing Plates, $17, Banca Tin slabs ₩ lb, 40½c. Steel—English cast steel ₩ lb, 15c. Lead—Pig, 8½@9c; Sheet 10c; Pipe 12. Bar 12@12½c. Zinc Sheets ₩ lb 14c. Babbit metal, 30@40. Quicksilver, 90c. Prices have advanced 2@50 ₩c.

NUTS—Almonds, 20@30c; Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 20c; Hickory, 20c; Peanut, 10c; Pecan, 20c; Walnuts, 15c.

STARCH—The agents' rates, with the usual discount off to the trade are for Pearl, 9½c; pure, 12-lb boxes 10½c; 6-lb papers, 11½c; silver gloss, 6-lb boxes, 12½c; 1-lb papers, 13c; cons, 1-lb papers, 13c.

SPICES—Pepper and Allspice, in grain 25c; Cinnamon 45@50; Cloves, 7½@8c; Nutmegs, $1 20@1 25. Spices in glass: Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, $1 50 ₩ doz; Cinnamon, ½, Mustard $1 75.

SUGARS—The market to-day is weak for Island at 8@10½c; Yellow and Golden C, in bbls, 11@11½c; in half bbls ½c higher; Crushed, 13½a13¾; Island, in bbls 13¼a13½; Powdered, 13¼a13¾.

NAILS—Quotable 10 to 60d per keg, $6 95, 8d 25c per keg advance; 6d, 50c per keg advance; 4d and 5d, 75c per keg advance; cut spikes, 50c per keg advance on the price of 10d, fence, 25c per keg advance on same size of common nails, finishing and brads, 50c per keg advance on same size common nails; box nails 50c per keg advance on same size common nails.

OILS—We quote our market in jobbing lots for Devoe's, 55cts; Downer's, 50@55c; Standard, 50c; Crystaline (5 gal cans), 60c; Crystaline (2 gal cans) 55c; Gaslight, 45@47½c; China Nut, 62½@67c; Lard, in cases, extra, $1 25; No 1, $1 10, in barrels, extra, $1 10.

PAINTS—We quote market in jobbing lots for Averill's chemical ready, $2 75, Atlantic, 13¼a14, Bartlett, 11@12; North River, 11, Greenback, 10½, French zinc white, 10, Buckeye zinc white, 12; lampblack, Lally's 50, Shipman's, 45@50; ordinary, 25@30, Venetian red, 6@8, Ilavre Ochre, 5@7; red lead, 12½@13, Litharge, 13@14, fire proof, 5@6 cents.

SYRUP—A fair demand exists at prices ranging from, in kegs, 70@75c; bbls, 65@67½c, bbls, 62½@65c. Bakers' and Confectioners' Sugar Syrup, 35a40c.

SALERATUS—Barton's, 8½@9c, Donnelly's, 9½@10c; Bakers, 10@10½c.

SOAP—On table firm for R. Irving & Co's in jobbing lots at 7@7½c.

TEAS—Stocks on hand good, with demand dull at the following ranges: Young hyson, 90c@$1 30 per lb; black, 50c@90c per lb; Japan, in papers, 80@62½per lb; Unscented, 50c to 80c.

TURPENTINE—Quotable at $1 15@1 20 ₩ gal.

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—Family Blankets Superfine, $22, XX 15, X 11 50, No. 1 Extra, bound, $10; No. 1, bound, $9 50; No. 2, 4 point, 8 50; No. 3, 3 point, 6 50. Colored Blankets—3 pt Gray, blue border, $8; do fancy border, 6 50; 3 pt Green, 6 75; 3 pt Scarlet, 8; 3 pt Green, 6 75, 3 pt Blue, 6 50, 3 pt Indian Striped, 7 50; 4 pt Gray, fancy B, 7 25, HB 6 75; 4 pt Vicuna, 8 75; 4 pt Scarlet, 10 50; 4 pt Green, 8 75; 4 pt Blue, 8 50; 4 pt Indian, 9, No. 1 Gray, 9 50. Flannels—Blue Mix Twilled, 50c; Gray Shirting, twilled, 50c, Plain Colored 40 to 45, Scarlet, plain, 45c. Cloths—Hard Times, 90, to $1; Cassimeres, 1 10 to 1 25. Cassimeres, 0 4, 0 6c Doeskins, 1 10 to 1 25, Tweeds, 80 to 90c. Yarn White and Gray, 1 25; Scarlet, 1 50; Repellant, 1 10. Wool Hats, 2 25 to 3 50 ₩ doz. Blankets sold by the bale. WHEAT POWDERS—Platou & Merrill, $22@27 50; Rumford's, $22 50@?; Jones' $22 50@24; Donnelly's, $22 50@24.

Samaritan Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Hassalo Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Harmony Lodge, No. 18, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month. By order of the W. M.

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HENRY FAILING, President.
JAMES STEEL, Cashier.

Directors:
HENRY FAILING, HENRY W. CORBETT,
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